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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 12 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI-in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Madras Governor Extends Council's Life Till Nov. 1935

MAHATMA LAYS DOWN BROAD OUTLINES OF RELIEF WORK

Draft Resolution To Be Placed Before Committee

Conserving Energies For Effective Use At Right Moment, The Motive

Abstention From Attempting Measures Which Govt. Are Better Able To Take Urged

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 24.

Gandhiji is busy drafting resolutions embodying the broad outlines on which the Central Relief Committee will carry on relief operation and the manner in which its funds are to be utilised for the purpose.

These resolutions will be placed at this afternoon's meeting of the Managing Committee. The drafting has been proceeded by prolonged discussions with the principal relief workers from various districts lasting practically the whole of yesterday.

CONSERVING ITS ENERGY

Gandhiji's main idea appears to be twofold, firstly that the committee should not fritter away its funds or energies over items to which it cannot do full justice the expenditure involved being beyond its resources and secondly, all destitute persons whatever their station in life must have relief. Gandhiji is insistent that the committee should conserve its energies for the most effective use at the right moment. In any case the Committee will, among other things, devote itself to items such as clearing of wells, famine relief, precautions against floods and measures to face them when they occur, opening of cheap shops for grains and building materials and the like.

Gandhiji would scrupulously avoid overlapping by having the Central Relief Committee abstain for the present from attending to measures which, with far larger resources, Government are better fitted to attend to and are in fact about to take up.

ASSAM AND ORISSA TOURS

According to the present programme Gandhiji will commence his Assam tour on April 10 going there from Purnea. After completing his Assam tour Gandhiji will come back to Bihar for Harijan tour in the areas such as Chotanagpur which have not been affected by the earthquake. He will then most likely visit Gaya and Arrah and then go over for Orissa tour.

obtaining metre-gauge wagons for the transport of sugar cane from North Bihar, where sugar mills have been damaged by the earthquake.

Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner for Railways, visits Muzaffarpur to-morrow and there meets the Agent of the Bengal and North-western Railway, the Director of Industries, and members of the Cane Marketing Board, to discuss arrangements for the disposal of surplus cane by better provision of wagons.

WOMEN GIVE THEIR BIT

Gandhiji addressed a meeting of women this afternoon at the Guest House of the Central Relief Committee and appealed to them to contribute their mite for earthquake relief. Many responded by giving money and articles of jewellery.—A. P.

NO DEATHS FROM STARVATION

Bihar Relief Commissioner Contradicts Muzaffarpur Report

PATNA, March 23.

A communique has been issued by the Relief Commissioner, Bihar Government contradicting the report which recently appeared in the press that Rev. E. Judan, Chaplain of Muzaffarpur and Mr. G. M. Leishwan of the Calcutta Memon Relief Society visited the village of Jarund in Muzaffarpur and found that the population was starving and eleven deaths had occurred from starvation.

The communique states that Jarung is a large village on the Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga road close to Gaighatti. The report was handed to a Deputy Magistrate at Muzaffarpur on the morning of the 14th. The Deputy Magistrate at once went to the village and found that out of eleven persons reported to have died of starvation, one was alive, six had died of natural causes consequent on the earthquake while four children had died of natural causes since the Earthquake.

The Deputy Magistrate found that a section of the population of the village was in real distress, because their crops had been destroyed by inundations. He placed a Sub-Deputy Collector incharge and distributed money from the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

Arrangements were also made to start relief works in the village.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI RETURNS TO PATNA

Long Conversation With Mahatma

PATNA, March 24.

Pandit Malaviya returned this evening after completing his tour of the affected areas in Muzaffarpur and Motihari, where he addressed public meetings. He had a long conversation with Gandhiji this evening.

Pandit Malaviya is leaving tonight for Benares.—A. P.

CONSULTATION WITH GOVT. FIRST AND FOREMOST

Mahatma's Assurance To Sir Sultan Ahmed

PATNA, March 24.

Nothing will be done by the Central Relief Committee without consulting Government, nor will relief work in Bihar be on any account made an occasion for political propaganda of any sort.

This assurance is understood to have been given by Gandhiji to Sir Sultan Ahmed who had a long interview with him yesterday.

SUGAR CANE TRANSPORT

Efforts are being made to get over the difficulty experienced in

PHILIPPINES TO GET INDEPENDENCE

"Within 10 To 12 Years"

WASHINGTON, March 24.

President Roosevelt has signed the Philippine Independence Bill which was already approved by the Congress, granting independence within ten to twelve years.

The measure is subject to approval by the Philippine legislature which must accept the terms of the bill by 1st October. Otherwise the Bill lapses.—Reuter.

LABOUR SITUATION EASES

Roosevelt's Peace Plan Sequel

MOTOR CAR COS. REDUCE HOURS AND INCREASE WAGES

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Tension in the labour situation has noticeably slackened as a consequence of President Roosevelt's peace plan. Fourteen motor-car companies of Detroit have decided to reduce, before or on March 31, the hours of productive workers, from the average 40 to 36 weekly, on the annual basis of increases of wages of ten per cent above the February rates.

N. Y. BANKS WARNED.

It is learned the Treasury has warned New Yorkk banks not to participate in the loan of 100 million guilders to France, handled by the Dutch Syndicate anticipation of enactment of Senator Johnson's bill, prohibiting loans to the nations who are not paying war debts.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT LYNCHBURG

14 Killed And 50 Injured In Hostel Outbreak

LYNCHBURG, (United States), March 24.

Fourteen were killed and 50 injured by a fire which destroyed the Unemployed Hostel. The outbreak was caused by a kettle grease boiling over and setting fire to the floors.—Reuter

WORKING WOMAN GIVES 6 PENCE

PATNA, March 24.

Two striking instances of British sympathy with sufferers in the Bihar earthquake are mentioned by Mr. C. F. Andrews in a letter to Gandhiji in which he mentions that he has received a postal order from an anonymous working woman and six pence from another humble source for Bihar relief.—A. P.

SUPPORT W. P.

Governor's Appeal

MADRAS, March 24.

An announcement extending the life of the Madras Council by one year from November next and an appeal to the honourable members and the public in general, to view the White Paper proposals and base their judgment on them as a whole and not piecemeal, were the chief features of the Governor's address to the Legislative Council this afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor arrived in state accompanied by the Military Secretary and the A.D.C.

His reference to the appointment for the first time in history of the presidency of an Indian acting Governor, Sir Mohammed Usman, were greeted with applause.

RICE TRADE STUDY.

Among other matters touched by His Excellency in his address was the appointment of an officer on special temporary duty from March 1 to study rice trade in the Presidency and collect information and accurate data regarding various points connected therewith. Materials collected by this officer will be useful to the Provincial Marketing Officer, and the Marketing Board, which the Government propose to appoint early in the next financial year.

His Excellency hoped that it would thus be possible to effect substantial improvement in the marketing of agricultural produce and minimise thereby the effects on the agriculturist of the recent severe fall in prices, and also aid the general economic recovery of the province.

COUNCIL'S LIFE EXTENDED.

Regarding the extension of life of the Madras Legislative Council the Governor said that owing to the uncertainty of situation as to when the Reforms would come into operation, he had decided that members of the Council and the presidency generally should not be subjected to expense that a general election necessarily entailed, and therefore the life of the present Council would be extended for one year from November next.

Referring to the White Paper, His Excellency said: "I intend to make one reference to the White Paper, which I consider to be "sub-judice" at the moment. Of course it is easy to pick out a sentence here and a proposal there, and then condemn it, but I would ask the Hon. Members and the public generally to view the proposals and base their judgment on them as a whole, not piecemeal."

BUDGET DEMANDS.

After the Governor's address the House proceeded to discuss the budget demands.

Vigorous protests were entered especially by Catholic Christian members against the action of the Government in giving aid to birth control methods, when the Chief Minister moved a demand of Rs. 2,390,000 under the head "Public Health". The demand was agreed to by the House.

COUNCIL PROROGUED

The remaining items of the Budget were put to vote from the Chair and passed by the Council, which was then prorogued.—A.P.

On Saturday, the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 2,03,400

NOTICE.

Monday being Bakri-Id the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press & office will remain closed. There will, therfore, be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday. There will also be no issue of the "Bombay Sentinel" on Monday evening.

RAW MATERIAL FOR GERMANY

Move To Limiting Imports

BAN ON PURCHASE ABROAD OF COTTON BAST-FIBRE

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, March 24.

The first measure in the direction of limiting raw material imports were taken to-day. Government has temporarily forbidden purchase abroad of cotton bast-fibre, and is establishing control offices at Berlin and Bremen to supervise future imports.

CONGRESS AND COUNCIL ENTRY

U. P. Leaders Denounce Idea

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

A number of Congress leaders of the U. P. are at present holding deliberations in Pundit Jawaharlal's house in connection with the possibility of running a nationalist English daily.

Asked about their views on the question of Council-Entry they said that they have absolutely no intention of considering the issue. They added: There is no iota of truth in the rumour circulated by some people that Congressmen are considering the question. For one thing it is premature. The reforms proposed are so unreal that we would not touch the scheme with a pair of tongs. We have far more important things to attend to than playing at legislation which is what Council-Entry would amount to now.

MR. J. M. MEHTA ON COMING LEADERS' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, March 24.

"Whether the Democratic Swaraj Party represented in the Conference or not, any scheme favouring Council Entry with a radical Nationalist Programme is assured my Party's cordial co-operation", said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, interviewed by the "United Press", with reference to the proposed Conference of the Congress Leaders, to be held at Delhi during the coming Easter Holidays.—United Press.

STAVISKY JEWELS SEIZED

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 24.

Stavisky jewels, valued at ten million francs have been found in London where they were pawned and have been seized and placed under seal.

STAVISKY'S BODY EXHUMED

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, March 24.

With a view to settling suspicions as regards Stavisky's death, his body was exhumed at Bonneville at dawn, and is being sent [illegible] post-mortem.

JAP BIG BUSINESS GETS RESTIVE

"Prohibitive" Duties On Artificial Silk Goods

POINTS FROM TOKIO MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, March 23.

"If the Government of India should increase duties on silk and artificial silk goods at this moment, it is feared that the Japanese people might be driven to the conclusion that the Government of India are determined to impose prohibitive duties on all Japanese goods other than cotton piecegoods. It is obvious that such an eventuality will have extremely injurious effects upon the trade relations between the two countries in the future."

TOKIO INSTRUCTIONS.

This sentiment has been expressed, it is understood by the Japanese Delegation here in a memorandum sent to the Government of India under instructions from Tokio in the matter of imposition of specific duties on Japanese artificial silk goods, which are now undergoing examination by the Select Committee. The complaint followed almost immediately after the introduction of the Cotton Textile Protection Bill on February 5, last.

After pointing out that the specific duties recently imposed on miscellaneous goods have proved severe on Japanese manufacturers, the memorandum states that the proposed specific duties on silk and artificial silk goods and allied goods will deal a further blow to the export of miscellaneous goods, which include the item under question, from Japan to India.

PROHIBITIVE DUTY.

So far as piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk are concerned, it is pointed out that on the 1st of March last year the specific duty of four annas per square yard was imposed on these goods, which was considered at the time virtually prohibitive and the import of these goods to India has become almost impossible.

In support of their contention the Japanese point out that the import of these goods in December 1933 was 59,604,275 yards as against 104,579,786 yards in 1932, and this nearly 100 per cent fall in total imports they ascribe to 4 annas per square yard specific duty imposed in March last year.

SILK MIXTURES.

As regards silk mixtures, the delegation draw attention to the fact that the duty applicable to these goods was increased in March 1933 and again on the 23rd December last year.

The delegation's complaint as regards silk goods is that silk goods produced in India are totally different in quality from Japanese imported silk goods. Any further increase in duty on these goods in addition to the existing 50 per cent "ad valorem" will, they fear, make it impossible to import them into India.

ONLY A PAPER AGREEMENT?

The memorandum expresses regret that these successive measures adopted by the Government of India have led Japanese manufacturers and exporters to doubt the possibility of their future trade with India and they are not sure whether it will be inevitable that Japanese goods will be driven out of Indian markets one after another and that the new agreement on the principle of the most-favoured-nation treatment will remain only in paper. Particular regret is expressed that such an unfavourable impression has been created when the Japanese and Indian delegations are about to proceed to the initialling of the agreement arrived at between them during the present negotiations.—United Press.

MADRAS YOUTH & COMMUNALISM

"Wipe It Away From Public Life Exhorts Satyamurti"

CONGRESS REJECTS W. P. PROPOSALS

MADRAS, March 24.

That the communal canker was eating away the very vitals of the nation and that the older men had become too infectd with this poison was the opinion expressed by Mr. Satyamurthi, presiding at the Madras Youth Congress.

He appealed to the youths to take the lead and to wipe away communalism from public life.

A resolution was passed rejecting the White Paper proposals and asking the Congress to withdraw the civil disobedience movement and support the council-entry movement and extend its co-operation to support the newly constituted Swarajya Party.—A. P.

SATYAMURTI PLEADS FOR COUNCIL ENTRY

And Withdrawal Of C. D. By Congress

MADRAS, March 24.

"To boycott the Councils and obey their laws and pay the taxes levied by the Councils is futile and idle talk," observed, Sjt. Satyamurti supporting the resolution advocating Council entry by Congressmen at the M[illegible] Congress to-night. [illegible] that the Congress should [illegible] its claim to represent [illegible] securing their votes in [illegible] electorates, under the New [illegible] titution.

Resolutions requesting [illegible] National Congress to withdraw [illegible] Disobedience, [illegible] of political prisoners [illegible] hunger-strikers, [illegible] for unemployment, [illegible] and [illegible] women's rights [illegible] etc. were passed.—A. P.

"MATTER RESTS WITH N. W. F. P. GOVT."

Viceroy's Reply To Pt. Malaviya

PATNA, March [illegible]

The following telegram [illegible] the Private Secretary to the Viceroy has been received by Pandit Malaviya in reply to his appeal for the immediate release of Khan Obeidulla Khan, who has been on hunger-strike in Multan Jail:—"I have laid your telegram before His Excellency the Viceroy who wishes me to say that as already publicly stated, the matter rests with the Government of the frontier Province and he does not feel that he can interfere."—A. P.

Mrs. Perinben Captain Released

Mrs. Perinben Captain and Mrs. Jamnaben who were arrested on January 26 last for distributing Congress leaflets, were released on Friday after a detention of nearly two months.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. Wanted District Managers in Bombay Presidency. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial A.I.I. Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (2132).

Wanted District Manager on Rs. 40 for order supplying Dept. Apply with 2 annas stamps for full particulars to Investor's Corporation, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (7993).

Wanted— District Engineer for the Darbhanga District Board in place of permanent incumbent, proceeding on two years' leave, on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000, plus travelling allowance at the first-class rate, according to rule in force. The pay of the post is subject to 5 per cent. temporary cut. Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules, published under the Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14th August, 1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board Works, place of residence and whether free or not. The selected candidate will have to join at once. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent. on his salary. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1934. V. Singh, Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga, Laheria-Sarai, the 15th March, 1934. (2122).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge, Daniali Kikabhai Mansion Poona 2. (2082).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

We Want to Help You?—Wanted immediately—Influential and well-to-do persons to work as Agents and Chief Agents for every Town and Village throughout India and outside, on most liberal and lucrative terms. Special terms for ladies. Schemes a Novelty unheard of. An hour's interest at leisure daily will bring you from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 a month, plus Blessings from those whom you introduce to our schemes. Sure income without or with a little investment. The undersigned is touring round India with the All-India Touring Association which is here in Bombay upto 26th instant and can be approached in Seth Dharamdas Dharamshala (Madhu Bagh), C. P. Tank Road. Write for an appointment sharp. K.P. Shivdasani, Managing Director, the Golden Provident Funds Society, Ltd., (Head Office, Karachi). (8121).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Why Worry?—Solve your problems. Consult Professor Mohomed Sharif Kazi, most renowned and gifted Astrologer with remarkable predictions for love-affairs, business, job, travel, health, domestic, marriage problems, etc. Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay. (2170).

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Kesh Kala will restore the Natural Colour to your faded Hair in a short time. Perry; Popular; Akberaly; Kemp, Bombay. (2154).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Graduate Teaches Gujarati, Hindi, Hindustani, English Translation work accepted. Apply:—Shah 37th Room, 502, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (2162).

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	—	114' — 0"
Length B.P.	—	108' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	—	22' — 0"
Depth (Mld.)	—	10' — 0"
Max. draught	—	6' — 0"
Speed	—	12 —14 knots.

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein

PORT OFFICER,
Moulmein. Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934. 8103

STIR ON THANA PLATFORM

Boys From Nasik Hauled Up By T. C. And Handed Over To Police

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, March 23.

A stir was created on the railway platform here at about 3 this afternoon, when two Hindu boys were called upon by the railway police, on the complaint of a ticket collector, to account for a 100-rupee currency note in their possession.

Dattatraya Vishwanath Sonar (14) and Vasant Ranganath Nipunge (11), both boys of Nasik, who are stated to have travelled without tickets from their native place by the Up Nagpur Express train, were detained by a ticket collector at Kalyan, and when pressed for payment the elder of them is stated to have produced a 100-rupee note, thinking that it was a 10-rupee one.

On suspicion they were handed over to the railway police, who have detained them for inquiry.

It is further stated that none of them says the note belongs to him, and adds that it belongs to the other. The smaller boy explains that the elder brought him telling that they would enjoy in Bombay.

The inquiry is proceeding.

C. R. WADIA DISPENSARY

Budget Proposal Accepted By Thana Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, March 23.

The budget estimates for 1934-35 of the C. R. Wadia Dispensary were adopted by the Thana Municipality with a casting vote of the President Mr. B. H. Shringarpure at a special meeting of the general board last evening.

The estimated revenue of Rs. 7,240 includes Rs. 1,200 from medical fees, Rs. 1,250 (contributions and grants), Rs. 1,100 (interest on endowment and funds) and Rs. 3,690 from municipal funds.

The expenditure side provides Rs. 4,385 for establishment, Rs. 2,050 (medical charges), Rs. 65 (surgical apparatus), Rs. 300 (repairs) and Rs. 440 for furniture, rents and taxes, and other expenses.

An amendment by Mr. F. S. Patel to provide Rs. 100 for purchase of surgical instruments and Rs. 250 for repairs to building was defeated.

The meeting was then adjourned to April 6 next, when the annual budget of the municipality for 1934-35 will be considered by the general board.

THREW HIMSELF ON RLY. TRACK

Engine Driver's Story At Inquest Over Carpenter's Death

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, March 23.

An inquest was held this morning at Kurla by the sub-inspector of Bombay railway police on the body of Gokul Ganpat (25), who was run over and killed the previous night by the last up Kalyan electric train, when it was approaching the Kurla station.

Evidence showed that Gokul, the victim of the tragedy, who was under the treatment of a doctor for sleeplessness, left his place in night dress, saying that he was going out to answer a call of nature. From Choonabhatti it appears, he walked on to the station side and was noticed by the driver of the train, when the former threw himself on the rail track.

It was further revealed that Gokul was working as a carpenter in a local mill, and according to his relatives he was lately of unsound mind for which he was under the treatment of a doctor.

A verdict of suicide, while of unsound mind, was returned.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY AND G. I. P. RAILWAY

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, March 23.

On the application of Messrs. Little & Company, solicitors for the G.I.P. Railway Administration, for granting them time to prepare this case as the papers were received late, Mr. N. N. Master, District Judge, Thana, to-day adjourned to June 16 next, the hearing of arguments in the revision application filed by the Kurla Municipality against the order of the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, allowing the appeal of the G.I.P. Railway, who contested the notice of demand by the Municipality for Rs. 44,385-6, being the amount of house and conservancy taxes for the years 1929-32.

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Commencing from
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Ye Moslims!
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FAIL TO SEE

Romance! Magic! Laughter! Suspense! Troubles in Paradise!
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Come and See at GLOBE TALKIES Sandhurst Road
SPECIAL TIME: MONDAY—BAKRI ID) TUESDAY—VASI ID)
Show begins from 12 o'clock and then 2-45 5-15, 8, 10-45

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Have you ever heard about a 53 weeks consistent run???
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"CHANDIDAS"
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BEING SHOWN
It took Calcutta by storm for more than
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NOTE
Chandidas is produced by those who gave you
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Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
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"Mysterious Prince"
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Your Favourite Star will Entertain you in The Super Production
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SARASWATEE CINETONE'S (POONA)
MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL SUPER:
"BHAKTA PRALHAD"
The Child-Devotee of Lord Vishnu, who proved that HUMAN POWER Stands much Below Eternal Might.
Featuring: Master MOHAN, RATNAPRABHA, SHAKUNTALA SALVI
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Shines out as Brilliant as ever Glorious—Witty a powerful personality
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MASTER BHAGVANDAS
GHORY, IN A CHUNDULAL SHAH Production.
Ranjit Movitone---
Present with Pride their Record Breaking Picture of the year .....
Running for the 2nd Week
West-End Talkies
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 2-45 P.M.,

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT BY ANGRY HUSBAND

Wife & Mother-in-Law Succumb To Injury

Anandibai, who it is alleged, was stabbed by her husband Krishna Ramji, on Friday evening in Agripada Chawl Street, Byculla, along with her mother, Parvatibai, succumbed to her injuries in the J. J. Hospital in the early hours of Saturday morning.

The suspect, Krishna Ramji, was placed before the Coroner when the dead bodies of the two women were identified.

Krishna it is stated, went to his mother-in-law Parvatibai on Friday evening and asked her to send her daughter to his house as she had left her husband about eighteen months ago. Parvatibai refused to send her daughter whereupon, it is alleged, Krishna whipped out a knife and stabbed her brutally. He then rushed on his wife, Annandibai and stabbed her also several times.

Parvatibai and Anandibai were taken to the J. J. Hospital by the police where Parvatibai succumbed to her injuries. Anandibai also died soon after. Krishna after the incident hid himself in his room but was arrested by the police without much difficulty.

In the post mortem examination, the Police Surgeon found that Anandibai was enciente for the past five months.

TRAGIC DEATH OF RLY. PASSENGER

KHANDWA, March 24.

News regarding the tragic death of a young Punjabi passenger has reached here.

It appears that the deceased was trying to board 27 down Bombay-Delhi Express at Burhanpur, G. I. P. Railway, when the train was in motion when he fell from the foot-board receiving serious injuries.

He was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries 6 days later.—United Press.

KARACHI'S WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

Mayor Suggests Rs. 1,30,00,000 Scheme

KARACHI, March 24.

Adequate supply of water for the people of Karachi has become a problem for the City Corporation.

The Mayor has issued a booklet suggesting ways and means to tackle it. Qureshi Pir on the river Indus, 74 miles from the City, has been proposed for augmenting water.

The scheme adumbrated in the Mayor's booklet is estimated to cost Rs. 1,30,00,000 and for the first 40 years its maintenance charges will be Rs. 17,00,000 per year and thereafter Rs. 10,00,000. To meet the expenditure the water supply charges will have to be raised by 25 per cent to yield Rs. 2,25,000.

Further enhancement of Terminal Tax on grain, seed, cotton, kerosene, etc. is also suggested.—United Press.

PROF. POURE-DAVOUD'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Gatha Society a grand gathering will be held on Fasli Khordadsal Day, Monday, 26th March, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Sukhadvala Building, Rabelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Prog. Poure-Davoud will deliver his last lecturt in Bombay.

As Prof. Poure Davoud sails to Germany on 27th a hearty send off from his Parsi friends will be given to him.

Prof. Poure-Davoud will also give away the Prizes to the Prize-winners in the last Essay competition for Parsi students of all the Colleges.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bomanji J. Wadia has kindly consented to preside.

The gathering is open to the public and all are cordially invited.

Karachi, March 23.—The inward air mail arrived at 2/40 p.m. with five passengers and the Singapore air mail left at 5 p.m.—A. P.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE AGAIN

Causes Rain On The Frontier

POONA, March 24.

Scattered thundershowers are reported from Tenasserim, the North Punjab, Central India and Malabar. A western disturbance is affecting the weather over North-West India.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy and Lyallpur quarter of an inch each and Cochin two inches.

Forecast:—Light showers will occur along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir and East and North Punjab.

A few thunderstorms are also likely in South Bengal, in and near Chota Nagpur and in Malabar.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of March 24.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.045 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.7 degrees 0.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, Mar. 24.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (5-46 a.m. (S.T.) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE QUEEN SUPREME OF THE SCREEN
SULOCHANA
IN
"MAGIC FLUTE"
with
D. BILLIMORIA, RUSTOM IRANI
Miss GOHAR, GHORY & HADI
Re-Directed in Sound by:—
HOMI MASTER
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

RUNNING for the 3rd WEEK
And Still Going Strong!
PHANTOM of the HILLS
He Is Still There by
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
Order to delight the hearts of our Mahomedan spectators during ID Festival
An EZRA MIR Production
Featuring Jal, Savita and Others
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
EXTRA SHOW ON MONDAY AT 2-45.

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Latest Commercial News

DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 14 Points Up

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Favourable Developments In Washington Improve Grain Prices

BOMBAY, March 24.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross-rates moved within a narrow range with a quiet tone.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market showed decided improvement to-day in sympathy with favourable Liverpool cables and in anticipation of favourable developments in Washington. Prices opened very steady and improved further on speculative buying. The closing tone was firm on account of weekened trade calling.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold prices improved slightly but silver remained unchanged with little doing.

UPWARD TREND IN CHICAGO GRAINS.

Chicago wheat and oats improved in sympathy with an upward trend in other markets. Liverpool wheat also ruled steady with moderate business.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE INACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange showed inactivity while gilt-edged securities ruled quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 24.

Previous closing rate	.....	11.86
To-day's opening rate	.....	11.94
Difference	.....	+.08
To-day's closing rate	.....	12.00
Difference	.....	+.14
Broach Expectation	.....	Rs. 199

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 24.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.11
To-day's opening rate	.....	6.09
Difference	.....	—.02
To-day's closing rate	.....	6.18
Difference	.....	+.07

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 24.

The labour situation and developments in connection with the control bill were a dominating influence in the New York cotton market during the week. The market was occasionally subjected to liquidation and the undertone was nervous but to-day the session showed decided improvement following favourable Liverpool cables and in anticipation of favourable developments in Washington.

Trading in May commenced 8 points higher at 11.94 and the market immediately spurted up to 11.98 on speculative buying but at this level an hesitant tendency was evidenced and the market failed to make impression for the great part of the session. Towards the close further improvement was noticed on weekend trade calling and May recorded 12.01 finally closing steady at 12.00 with a rise of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 24.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (11.94/11.93) 11.94/11.93
July (12.09/12.08) 12.07/12.06
October (12.16/12.15) 12.16/12.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 24.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (6.16) 6.20
American May (6.14) 6.18
Egyptian March (8.55) 8.62
Egyptian May (8.51) 8.58

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 24.

Although the local cotton market was officially closed to-day business was privately done on a large scale at Rs. 196-8 before noon and at Rs. 199 at night.

PRIVATE COTTON CABLES.

Bombay, March 24.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Decline in consequence of small demand generally cotton goods, delay settlement of labour troubles and Bankhead Bill. Expect further liquidation.

Liverpool.—Quiet market due labour troubles America Bearish.

New York.—Early selling credited Bombay absorbed by trade interests. Market otherwise featureless.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 24.

Previous closing	.....	5.10
To-day's closing	.....	5.09 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 24.

Previous closing	.....	5.10 9/16
To-day's opening	.....	5.10
To-day's closing	.....	5.10
Difference	.....	—.00 9/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 24.

Previous closing	.....	77.34
To-day's opening	.....	77.40
To-day's closing	.....	77.40
To-day's closing	.....	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 24.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 510 which improved to 510 3/8 but later declined to 510 at the closing time.

Franc opened 77.31 and improved to and closed at 77.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 24.

There was very little doing.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20d.	20d.
Forward	20 1/16d.	20 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 24.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-0	£6-16-3

BULLION

London, March 24.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-0) £6-16-3
Silver (20d.) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 24.

3 months (7/8 p.c.) 27/32 p.c.
4 months 15/16 p.c.) 29/32 p.c.
6 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 24. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.82 3/8) 5.82 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.62) 38.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4) 0.96 1/4
London on Milan (59.37) 59.34
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1.2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 24.

There was very little doing in the local bullion market. Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/4, 61/2 and 61/5 for ready Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery prices improved by an anna on scattered buying and the market closed steady at Rs. 55/5, 61/3 and 61/5.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/12, 33/12/3 and 33/12/9 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery and declined by half an anna but again improved and closed at opening prices.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 24.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with almost unchanged prices with July at 53 1/4 and Oct at 55 3/8. Moderate business passed through.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, March 24.

Following an upward trend in other markets there was an advance in prices in the Chicago wheat market which induced speculative buying. May was quoted at 87 1/2, July 87 5/8 and Sept. 88 3/4.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 24.

There was a fairly good demand in Chicago oats and prices advanced on commission houses buying. May was quoted at 34.

Rye was quoted at 50 7/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 24.

Argentine linseed was quiet and May was quoted at 12.16, i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. Moderate business passed through.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 24.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

Tin £236 closed.
Lead £11 5/8 closed.
Electrolytic Copper £35 1/2 to £36 closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

First Market 3.1.1 Continent New Crop March-April (£16 3/8) £16 1/4 sellers
Dundee March (£18 1/4) unquoted.
Ligtning March (£17) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (5 1/8) 5 1/8 paid and value.
April-June (5 9/32) 5 9/32 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 3/16) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£10 15/16) £10 15/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Mar-April (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£8 15/16) £8 15/16 sellers.

JUTES RULE FIRM

Coals Unchanged In Calcutta Market

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Jute Shares ruled firm and good business resulted. Coals were unchanged. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 88/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/9; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/2; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 107/13.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty 312.

Coals:—Burrakur 14/4; Equitable 21/12; Samla Collieries 2/10.

Jutes:—Anglo India ordy 390; Auckland ordy 229; Barnagore 168 small lot; Budge Budge 350 small lot; Champdany 168; small lot; Cheviot 240; Craig pref 54/8; Clive ordy 31/12; Dalhousie ordy 390; Delta 387; Empire 42/8; Ganges 304 small lots; Gondalpara 865; Courepore ordy 470; Howrah 56/8; Hukumchand 13/8; India 287; Kamarhatty 564; Lansdowne 172; Lothian ordy 296/8 small lot. Naihati ordy 430; National ordy 56; North brook 49; Nuddea 34/8; Orient 251 small lots; Reliance ordy 80; Standard ordy 350; Union 468; Waverley pref 54.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co., ordy 230; Saran Engineering 9/8; Triton Insurance 183; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 203 small lot; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10/6; India General Navigation ordy 107; Indian General Navigation pref 107/8.

Sugars:—Carew and Co., 17/4; Purtabpore ordy 12/14; Samastipore 10.

Teas:—Hattikhira 22/4; Naga Hills 17/4 ex div.

Debentures:—6 per cent 1916/21/56 Associated Hotels of India Debentures 95/8 small lot.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 23.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	49-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	114-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65-1/2 N
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, March 23.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	236-1/2

INDUSTRIAL & KAFFIR SHARES FIRM

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 14 sh.

More Hopeful Labour And Domestic News From America

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 24.

On the Money Market, available supplies under clearing banks' one per cent rate for loans were again easily absorbed during the week, while latest Treasury Bills issue being popular at the end of a year maturity, met keen competition and were allotted at an average rate of 14sh., which was 8d. under that of the last week. This week's low rate is expected to be the end of the recent downward trend in discounts especially as clearing banks have already embarked on an upward movement by raising their buying rates.

On the Stock Exchange apart from firmness in Industrials and certain Kaffirs to-day, there was scarcely any interest. All commodity markets displayed signs of intensified Saturday morning apathy, apart from cotton which advanced owing to better Alexandria advices coupled with more hopeful labour and domestic news from America.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 24. 3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets generally were inactive. Giltedgeds were quiet but steady. Industrials generally and Kaffirs were firm.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/8) £80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/8) £114 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/8) dol 11 1/4
International Holding (dol 2 1/4) dol 2 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 7) dol 6 7/8
Musical Industries (26 1/2) 26-6
Princhin John (36-0) 36-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-10 1/2) 37-0
Woolsworth New Ord (93-4 1/2) 93-4 1/2
Swedish Match (9-6) 9-0
Dunlop Rubber (52-7 1/2) 52-10 1/2
University Ordinary (23-7 1/2) 23-6
Ford Motors (30-0) 29-9
Cables and Wireless (£10) £10
British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9
Camera "A" (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-0) 119-0
P and O S N Co. Defd (18-6) 18-6
Distillers (89-0) 89-0
Bradfords Dyers (14-6) 14-3
British Celonese (14-3) 14-6
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-3) 63-3
Courtanks Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 54-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-6) 12-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 10-0
Inter Nickels (26 1/2) 26 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 23

Silver.—Market Quiet Small Offerings.

Spot	20 0
Forward	20-1/1

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16/0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 23.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, March/April sellers 17/9

Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels, March/April sellers 17/9.

Wheat, South Australian. Parcels, March/April sellers 21/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 23

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt., Mar/April nominal 7/10-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Mar/April sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt., Mar/April sellers 6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

London, March 23

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 24.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/2) £79 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/2) £91 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113) £113

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 1/2 premium) 1 1/2 premium

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-9) 28-6
Doran Tea (56-3) 56-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Angle Dutch Rubber (19-3) 19-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 27-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrog (62-6) 62-6
Burma Corporation (14-0) 14-0
Rio Tintos (£18 3/8) £18 1/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-3) 45-0
Rand Mines (130-0) 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-3) 36-3
Anglo-Persian (50-0) 49-4 1/2
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10-7 1/2) 10-6
Shell Transport (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£21 5/8) £21 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 24.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:

General Motors (dol 37 1/8) dol 37 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/8) dol 14 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 51 1/8) dol 51 1/2
United States Steel preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 23

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.83
Amsterdam	7.56-3/4
Brussels	21.85
Madrid	37.3
Milan	59.34
Berne	15.77
Paris	77.34
Prague	122.81
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate	5.10 9/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 23. 10-10 a.m.

	To-day's Quotations.	Price.
March 1934		6.13
April 1934		6.12
May 1934	6.14	6.11
June 1934		6.09
July 1934	6.12	6.08
August 1934		6.07
September 1934		6.07
October 1934		6.06
November 1934		6.06
December 1934		6.07
January 1935		6.06
February 1935		6.07
March 1935		6.06
Middling Spot		6.46

SEEDS.

London, March 23

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March Apl sellers £8 18-9.

LONDON RUBBERS.

London, March 23

Smoked sheet standard ribbed 5/32 sellers.

GERMAN DECREE TO PROHIBIT UNJUSTIFIABLE INCREASE IN TEXTILE PRICES

Prevention Of Prejudicial Effect On Internal Prices

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, March 24.

In order to prevent the prejudicial effect on internal prices owing to the temporary prohibition of the purchase abroad of cotton, wool and bastfibre, a decree has been issued prohibiting under penalties unjustifiable increase in the price of textiles.

The prohibition of foreign purchases is provisional until Commissars to supervise future imports begins duties. Three Commissars have been now appointed, namely, Hugo Pabst of Bremen for cotton, Curthoff, Manager, German Wool Association, Berlin, for wool and Ernstroff of Berlin for bastfibre which includes flax, hemp, jute, and other fibres.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, March 23

	Season to date.	This week	CORRESPONDING Season 1932-33	CORRESPONDING Week 1933
				Bales.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,487	194	11,230	107
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,154	158	3,846	67
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,043	137	6,076	98
Of which to Japan	1,420	26	1,293	20
Of which to China	221	—	235	5
Of which to Great Britain	1,061	50	1,056	17
Of which to Germany	1,176	16	1,327	22
Stock at New York	—	84	—	199
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,180	—	4,420
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,673	—	1,903
World's Visible Supply	—	9,854	—	10,733
Of which American Cotton	—	7,397	—	8,937
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	9,643	330	9,097	176
Receipts at U. S Ports	6,720	88	7,466	87

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 23

May 1934	11.86
July 1934	11.99
October 1934	12.11
December 1934	12.20
January 1935	12.25
Middling Spot	12.1

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 23

March 1934	11.82
May 1934	12.02 July
Middling Spot	12.00 Spot
New York 10 55 a.m.—	
May 1934	11.95
July 1934	12.05
October 1934	12.15
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.91
July 1934	12.02
October 1934	12.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 23

	Bales.
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Days Exports to the Continent	2,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 23.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1934	8.49
May 1934	8.44
July 1934	8.46
October 1934	8.31
November 1934	8.32
December 1934	8.27
F. G. F. Spot	8.76

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 23

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.72
Fine (Good Staple)	4.87
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.02
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.90
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.56
Fine	3.66
Superfine	3.76
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
Superfine	3.86

LINSEED.

London, March 23.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, March/April sellers £10-18-9.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, March/April sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £11-0-9.

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 23

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt. April sellers £18/4-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/9.

TEA FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT

NEW DELHI, March 23.

After consulting the Indian Tea Licensing Committee the Governor-General in Council declared that the Indian overseas export allotment of tea for the financial year 1934-35 would be 329,999,150 pounds avoirdupois.—A. P.

CEYLON'S EXPORT TRADE IMPROVES

COLLECT REVENUE

COLOMBO, March 24.

The extent to which the depression has hit Ceylon, is shown by the total trade for the Island for 1933, which amounts to 377.2 million rupees, compared with 384.8 million in 1925.

A gratifying future is shown, however, by the increase of 13.3 million rupees to 200.1 million rupees in the value of the export trade of last year.—United Press.

LABOUR M. P. DROWNED

LONDON, March 24.

Mr. Gabriel Price, a Labour Member of Parliament, Hemsworth Division, Yorkshire, was found drowned in the river Calder at Mirfield. Mr. Price, who was recently suffering from neuritis, began work in a Hemsworth colliery at the age of 12, and worked as a miner until his election to Parliament in 1931.—Reuter.

(Mr. Price was returned to Parliament by Hemsworth Constituency securing a majority of 13,742 votes against his Tory opponent.)

Calcutta Memons' Relief Activities

The following are extracts from the Calcutta Memon Relief Society's Report of relief work, done uptil March 15:—

The Society is in the field at Muzaffarpur since the 26th of January under the supervision of Mr. Abdus Sattar Nabiwalla, the office in-charge. The number of honorary workers who have arrived here from Calcutta, Bombay and other places to render relief services is 26 and moreover there are about 40 local workers who have been helping us in our relief work since then. The Society has established its headquarters here and has opened relief centres at Motihari and Awrai (Katra Thana).

The Society has up till now, built 800 huts at Muzaffarpur, 150 at Motihari and 60 at Awrai centres, where more than 7,000 homeless and destitute persons have taken shelters in.

DISTRIBUTION IN CASH.

Thousands of middle class people, who had been rendered penniless and destitute have been helped with money in cash for repairing their damaged houses and to start their paralysed business. The total amount of money distributed in this connection amounts to Rs. 24,005.

Rangoon.—Five Bengalis who were arrested in connection with terrorist activities and were interned in the Akyab Central Jail have been transferred to the Tharrawaddy jail. Fifteen others interned at the same time conditionally have been released recently.—United Press

Police Cannot Prosecute Hawkers

Proceedings Must Be Initiated By Municipality Is Ruling Of Honorary Bench

Can the Police prosecute a hawker for hawking without a licence from the Municipal Comissioner?

An interesting judgment has been delivered by a Bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Khan Bahadur A. P. Mehta and Mr. B. S. Turkhad, in which this question is answered in the negative.

One Kassum Allibhai was charged with hawking without a licence within the Bombay City Municipal area under Section 313-A, of Act III of 1888.

The accused pleaded 'not-guilty.' The Court found that the Police cannot take upon themselves to prosecute offenders under the Municipal Act, except under Section 412.

PROSECUTION "ULTRA VIRES"

The prosecution-case is that on 16-2-34 at about 6 a.m. the accused was found causing obstruction on a public street inasmuch as he was keeping and exposing goods for sale on a public street so as to cause obstruction and was arrested. During the course of investigation of that case accused was further found to be possessing no permission or licence from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay in order to enable the accused to hawk within the Bombay City Municipal area and the accused was, therefore, liable to be charged and convicted under Section 313-A, of Bombay Municipal Act.

In the course of the judgment, the Bench stated:—

Mr. Gadkari admits the facts alleged by the prosecution that accused had no permit or licence as required by the Municipal Act to hawk and that he was hawking, but contends that the Municipal Commissioner alone can prosecute a man for an offence under Sec. 313-A, Bombay Municipal Act (Act III of 1888), his reasons being: (1) that Act III of 1888 is a special Act and not a general Act; (2) a local body is specially appointed and definitely charged with the duty of enforcing its provisions and to prosecute in cases of breaches thereof; (3) that where any other person than that body can prosecute for an offence under the Act is laid down in the Act definitely as for example Sec. 412, Bombay Municipal Act, and election suits under Section 33 of the Municipal Act; (4) that the Municipal Commissioner has not delegated any of his powers under the Act to the Police; (5) that the offence under Sec. 313-A is non-cognizable.

He contended that on these grounds the Court cannot take cognizance of this case, as the case is brought before the Court at the instance of the Police.

Prosecution Plea.

Mr. Spencer, for the prosecution, argues that the principal charge brought against accused by the Police is that of causing obstruction, which is a cognizable offence and, as the Police discovered in their investigation that accused was hawking without a licence, they, therefore, submit a report on the charge-sheet before the Court of a minor offence and submit that it be treated as a complaint by the Police (46, Cal. 807) and 34, Bom. L.R. 902) and the Court should take cognizance of that charge and try the accused according to law and convict him as accused admits he had no licence to hawk.

The charge-sheet of the Police report shows that two different Police numbers and Court numbers and also two separate charges were specially laid against the accused. Then the question is, whether the accused could be prosecuted by the Police at all, under the Municipal Act in this case.

Reasons For Acquittal.

On reading Sections 516, 517 and 522 of the Bombay Municipal Act, we are of opinion that a complaint of prosecution by the Police for an offence under the Municipal Act is "ultra vires" except for an offence under Section 412, Municipal Act. Our reasons are:—

1. The Bombay City Municipal Act is a special Act with special provisions and powers together with powers of enforcement thereof, bestowed on a particular defined body and no other except where expressly provided for.

2. The Bombay City Police Act under which the Bombay City Police is constituted as a separate body having distinct powers is also a separate Act.

3. These are two different special statutes one having very little concern with the other.

3-a. The Police therefore is a private body so far as the enforcement of the provisions of the Municipal Act is concerned.

4. Under Section 522 of the Municipal Act the Police are required to co-operate with the Municipal Officers inasmuch as Police are required to assist Municipal Officers in the discharge of their duties and to give information of the offence under the Municipal Act coming within their knowledge. It does not require the Police to prosecute offenders under the Municipal Act.

5. In the case of Re: Motilal Amritlal Shah, 32 B.L.R. 1502 the High Court has held that the Municipality alone can prosecute offenders under the Municipal Act.

Sec. 5 (2) of the Cri. P. Code makes it clear that an offence under a special Law should be investigated, etc., in accordance with the provisions of that law.

For these reasons we are of opinion that apart from the powers of Courts to charge an accused person on evidence which discloses another minor offence also, the Police cannot take upon themselves to prosecute offenders under the Municipal Act, except under Sec. 412 Bombay Municipal Act.

Previous Decision

A similar point arose before Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court in which a private party launched a prosecution under Sec. 312 and the learned Magistrate held that no prosecution could be launched by a private party under the Municipal Act. In that case the law was fully considered and discussed in view of several English and Indian rulings and the conclusion arrived at was as above. We are inclined to agree with that view. For the reasons mentioned we order the accused to be acquitted under Sec. 313-A of the Bombay Municipal Act.

Mr. Spencer appeared for prosecution.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari for accused (Amicus Curiae).

IN AID OF BIHAR RELIEF

(From A Correspondent.)

Before a fully packet house, the B. E. S. T. Traffic employees staged the Urdu Drama "Asire-Hirs" at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre on Friday night.

Though the actors were all amateurs, the play was a great success. The spectators were so much pleased that certain portions had to be repeated over again and the play lasted up to 2-30 a.m.

An interesting additional attraction was the snake dance of the well-known film star Miss Ekbal who also performed during dances on broken glass barefooted. She received a gold medal from the Best Welfare Club in appreciation of her free services.

The public very much appreciated the enterprising spirit of the Best Welfare Club and specially the well-organised efforts of its President Mr. R. D. Kanga and his assistant Mr. A. H. Khan and the drama director Mr. Attar.

The entire proceeds of the drama will be remitted to the Bihar Earthquake relief fund.

"CREDIT FOR INDUSTRY, LTD."

A new financial institution entitled Credit for Industry, Limited, has been formed with an initial capital of £250,000 by the United Dominions Trust, Limited, a company associated with the Bank of England.

The new company will specialise in the provision of capital for plant and other purposes for smaller and medium size businesses in Britain.

Individual advances to concerns will be anything up to £50,000 and will be for periods of from two to twenty or more years.

ACTIVITIES OF Y.W.C.A. IN INDIA

Karachi Citizens Urged To Give Their Support To Association

KARACHI, Mar. 24.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Y.W.C.A. of Karachi, the Hon. Miss Emily Kinnaird urged the audience to walk with her in the field of India and explained how it was the American wit and generosity, which enabled them start the National Y.W.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon.

Continuing, she said that an American millionaire noticed how isolated the various associations were and himself provided for the maintenance of the first National General Secretary, Miss Agnes Hill and the National Office at Bombay, since then removed to Calcutta. To her intention and inspirant personality was due the growth of this first association of women in India, which, now has nine central buildings, five holiday homes, four commercial schools and one camping estate, also given by an American trust, where every year conferences were held, which were attended by girls of many nationalities from India, Burma and Ceylon in happy fellowship.

It is not generally remembered how rapid has been the change among the women in India. She recalled the time when there were 28 women students in the whole of India in the beginning of this century. To-day, out of 36,000 graduates, the Punjab University had over 1,000 women.

She appealed to the audience to consider the international character of the Y.W.C.A.

CHINESE WOMEN.

She described how women in China were willing to receive the women of Japan to the World's Committee of the Y.W.C.A. even though their brothers were fighting and the women of Corea were willing to be sisters to the wives and daughters of their conquerors (the Japanese).

In Jerusalem physical culture work proved of great value in trying Palestineans, Jews and Arabs bring together.

Concluding she appealed to the citizens of Karachi to continue their generous support to the Y.W.C.A., particularly, as owing to the peculiar financial position in the U.S.A. the Y.W.C.A. of Pusa has had to withdraw the annual gift of £3,000 and nearly all its overseas secretaries, who had built up the Y.W.C.A. in India, Burma and Ceylon so efficiently for the last forty years, and she added that the Overseas Committees of Canada, Australia, Denmark, Great Britain and Holland were willing still to do their best to have fellowships in India and were willing to send some of their trained women to work in India.—A.P.

BLOCKADE OF FOREIGN RAW MATERIALS

German Bill Will Limit Imports To Absolute Minimum

BERLIN, March 23.

What practically amounts to a world blockade of foreign raw materials is embodied in a new Bill the details whereof are not yet published.

It is a definite step to limit the imports of raw materials to the absolute minimum and assist the Reichsbank to accumulate new foreign currency reserves.

In furtherance of this policy the Foreign Exchange Department has decided to allocate to importers for April only 35 per cent in foreign currencies against 45 per cent in March.—Reuter.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN BRITAIN

Bill Provides For State Ownership Oil

LONDON, March 24.

The text was issued this morning of the Petroleum Production Bill, which provides that the ownership of any oil discovered in Britain, shall be vested in the State. The measure was outlined by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman in the House of Commons, yesterday.

The indications he cited of the renewed interest being taken in the search for British oil came as a surprise and have created much interest. The area believed most likely to be productive is the "belt" extending across Britain from the south-west of Humber, through Derbyshire and to south of the Pennine Chain to Cardigan Bay on the Welsh Coast.—Reuter.

WHY EXCLUDE MAJOR MACRAE?

Trouble With Medical Council Brewing Over Government Decision

Trouble is brewing in connection with one of the decisions taken by the All-India Medical Council at its recent meeting in Delhi.

One of the important functions of the Council is to arrange for the inspection of institutions, which give medical training and to preserve a sound standard of instruction. In pursuance of this object, the Council made certain resolutions, but, for putting them into action and proceeding with the work, the approval of the Government of India is necessary. There is, however, a difficulty to be faced right at the start.

The inspecting body is to consist of a representative of the medical service, a representative of the independent profession and a secretary. Such, at last, was the original idea of the authorities, who felt that the carping criticisms of the Medical Council in England about the standard of education in India, would be met by a thorough inspection of schools and colleges in India.

To assist in this, the Government of India had secured the services of Major Macrae, an expert, who had in the past, considerable experience of inspection work and who has to his credit as many as 40 reports on the subject of medical instruction. Before the Indian Medical Council becomes an autonomous body in four years, the general direction of their proceedings will rest with the Government of India, but a little rupture has already occurred.

The Medical Council has resolved that while inspection should be proceeded with, the Secretary of the Council shall not be one of the inspectors. This restriction, it is felt, nullifies the value of Major Macrae's service; furthermore, it was hoped that a report, written with the assistance of one who has an acknowledged position in England would help to dissipate prejudice against Indian degrees. A report submitted by a body, constituted in India and excluding the Secretary, specially brought out for the purpose would, it is feared, impair the credit of its recommendations.

Since work can begin only with the approval of the Government of India, the decision may have to be revised by the Medical Council itself on the question being referred to them for reconsideration.

The political aspect of it was not presented to the Council, when they made their decision and now, if it is to be modified, they should be persuaded to do so at a special meeting which requires 40-days' notice. The whole matter will thus remain hung up for nearly two months, but differences will, it is hoped, be settled by timely negotiations.—"Hindustan Times."

U. P. COUNCIL PROROGUED

LUCKNOW, March 23.

The budget session of the Legislative Council concluded today at 8/35 p.m. and the Council was prorogued by an order of the Governor. During the day the Council discussed demand for the medical department estimates but the debate was not concluded when the guillotine was applied at 5 p.m. and all the remaining demands were voted.

Shortly afterwards the Council reassembled and passed two taxation Bills after considerable discussion during which the Government agreed to limit the period of operations of the bills to three months instead of two years as was originally provided for. The House divided on both the measures.

The voting on the Court Fees Amendment Bill was 57 votes against 18, while the voting on the Stamp Act Amendment Bill was 60 votes against 14.—A.P.

BENGALI YOUTHS AND INDUSTRIAL CAREERS

CALCUTTA, Mar 23.

"The initial shyness of the Bengali Bhadra'ok youths to take to industrial careers is gradually wearing off and even graduates are coming forward in large numbers to receive industrial training," stated Nawab K.G.M. Farequi, Minister, in the Bengal Council this afternoon when the demand for Rs 113,800 under head "Industries" was passed. The Minister added that since the operation of the scheme 404 youths received practical training, 168 having found employment.—A. P.

FULL INQUIRY DEMANDED

Baroda Paper Alleges Use Of Undue Force By Revenue Dept.

BARODA, March 24.

"Sayaji Vijaya", the local daily states that "reports that undue force was employed in the collection of Revenue in Kodinar are current" and urges the Government of Baroda "to make full inquiries into the allegations and to publish a press communique for the information and satisfaction of the public."

In this connection it may be mentioned that the people of Amreli district are deliberating to present their case before the Government of Baroda.

It is understood that if a fair and reasonable representation of the case is made by the parties concerned, the matter will receive a sympathetic consideration by His Highness's Government.—(United Press).

T. U. C. LETTER TO MADRAS JUDGE

Mr. Prakasam Says It Contained Papers For The Defence

MADRAS, March 23.

Before continuing his address to the jury in the Madras Conspiracy Case to-day Mr. Prakasam Senior Defence Counsel referred to a registered letter which the presiding judge announced sometime ago as having been addressed to him by an official of the All India Trade Union Congress but he refused to receive the same and gave a warning that if such letters were received in future serious notice would be taken.

Mr. Prakashan said that the letter referred to was intended for him (Mr. Prakashan) but was addressed to His Lordship by mistake. It contained papers which the Trade Union Congress had intended to file for the defence when the case entered the defence stage.—A. P.

FORCED TO LEND MONEY TO STATE

Nazi Law Makes Companies Disgorge Their Profits

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, March 24.

Thirteen laws have been promulgated by the Cabinet one of which is tantamount to a forced loan and compels companies which paid at least 6 per cent dividend in 1933 to invest the difference between the 1933 dividends and future profits in State or communal loans.

Another law reduces workmen's unemployment contributions, and exempts those having over three children.

SALE OF FIRE ARMS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, March 23.

In the Bengal Council to-day replying to a question of Mr. H. R. Norton regarding the sale by private treaty on the public auction of fire-arms, forfeited or seized from licensees and others, the Home Member, Mr. R. N. Reid, laid a statement on the table showing that during the past twelve months 312 weapons were sold and the amount credited to the Government was Rs. 7830/1 and the average price realised per weapon was Rs. 9/10.

Mr. Norton enquired whether the Government was aware that SB guns and DB guns could be purchased privately from certain court malkhanas at ridiculously low prices in some instances as low as Rs. 5 for the latter.

The Home Member said that in some cases weapons were sold by private treaty to Government servants.

Replying to another question by Mr. Norton, Mr. Reid laid another statement showing that 272 rifles, 3705 guns and 530 revolvers and pistols were deposited, seized or forfeited in the past twelve months, 658 weapons were sent to the Ordnance Officer at Fort William, Calcutta during the past three years for destruction.

Mr. Norton also queried whether the Government was aware that the gun-dealers were suffering heavily owing to the political situation and the restriction in the issue of licenses to which no reply was made.—A.P.

PUNJABI PRISONERS REARRESTED

MADRAS, March 23.

Two Punjabi prisoners Nadirkhan and Habidshas who, it was escaped from police custody at Villupuram Railway station while they were being escorted to Trichinopoly jail were rearrested last evening inside the market near Villupuram.—A. P.

THIRTEEN JAPANESE FISHING BOATS LOST IN GALE

Harrowing Details Of Hakodate Disaster: Hundreds Trapped Between Fire And Sea

TOKIO March 23.

The devastation in Hakodate is followed by the news that thirteen fishing boats containing 154 men are missing in a gale. The boats belonged to Mororan, 50 miles north of Hakodate.

The terrible fate of hundreds of panic-stricken inhabitants in Hakodate trapped between the fire and the sea is revealed now that details of the disaster are available. The change in the direction of the wind enveloped huddled crowds of men, women and children, who sought refuge from the flames at the edge of the harbour, in vast jet of smoke sparks and many were smothered while others jumped into the boiling surf.

One hundred refugees who took shelter in a school were also trapped by the change of wind and burnt alive.

Troops are conducting relief work smoothly. Warships are rushing supplies to Hakodate.—Reuter.

NEW HOUSING SCHEME FOR POOR

LONDON, March 23

The intention of the Government to launch a big new housing scheme was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Newcastle last night.

He said: "We are getting down to the core of the problem. I cannot enter into details now, but the proposals which the Government will put before the House of Commons next Autumn will prove to be the greatest advance toward solving the most difficult part of the whole housing question, namely the housing of the very poorest. That will prove the most practical solution which has yet been discovered by any Government."

Mr. Chamberlain was speaking with special reference to housing conditions on the Tyneside. The core of the problem he declared, was people who could not afford the rents of most of the Municipal houses, who could not afford to travel out to new villages in the suburbs, and who lived in excessively crowded conditions.

NEW SPIRIT FOR OLD PROBLEM.

He said that the Unemployment Bill now before Parliament was designed eventually to deal with the great social problem in an entirely new spirit. The first duty of the new Unemployed Assistance Board was to promote the welfare of the unemployed. That would mean considerable extension of the Training Centre already initiated by the Ministry of Labour.

He hoped that the Board would visit some of the worst areas and personally examine existing conditions and that they would consider such matters as the possibility of a revival of old industries, of replacing some of the old industries by new industries, of utilising some of the land for agricultural purposes, and of transferring some of the unemployed who may desire to try their luck in places where opportunities were better.

Despite his emphatic recognition of the problems and difficulties yet to be solved, the Chancellor's speech was encouraging in tone.

PAINLESS BUDGET.

He made only a slight reference to his forthcoming budget, which he said, "should not give anyone pain."

He expressed the hope that the dawn of industrial improvement so noticeable in the South of England would steadily become more apparent in the North, and claimed that in Britain the tide of recovery had set in more definitely more palpably than in any other part of the world.—British Official Wireless.

Rs. 10,000 LOSS TO KARACHI TEACHERS

School Board Urges Continuance Of Present Salaries

KARACHI, March 23.

It is understod that 71 teachers of Municipal schools will suffer to the extent of Rs. 10,000 this year as a result of the Bombay Government's decision to treat trained teachers of other provinces except the Punjab as untrained and qualified teachers of all other provinces as unqualified.

For instance a third year trained teacher presently drawing Rs. 65 salary a month will have to draw Rs. 35 and a second year trained teacher presently drawing Rs. 55 will also have to draw Rs. 35 without any prospect of future promotion.

The School Board of the Karachi Corporation at a special meeting to-day recommended to the Karachi Corporation to continue to pay teachers their present salaries and to send a deputation to the Government of Bombay.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED

CALCUTTA, March 24.

The Budget Session of the Bengal Legislative Council stood prorogued to-day.

During the question hour replying to question as to whether the Government contemplate taking drastic measures against the accused in the abduction cases by amending the Criminal Law, as it stood now and providing corporal punishment in addition to imprisonment the Home Member said that the matter is engaging the attention of the Government.—United Press.

At an urgent meeting of the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Singh held under the presidentship of Sir Manmohandas Ramji at Benares. Condolence resolutions on the sad death of Raja Sir Motichand and Pandit Deoninandan Shastri of Benares were passed.

New Delhi, March 23.—The United Press" understands that Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, will be elected the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce for next year.—United Press.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF MINOR GIRL

Gang Of 17 Including 5 Women Arrested

NAWABSHAH, March 24

A gang of 17 bad characters including 5 Muslim women, was arrested by the local police on a charge of abducting a minor Muslim girl and forcing her to marry a boy named Fazul.

The accused have now been placed before the Additional Magistrate to take their trial under sections 120, 363, 368, and 376 of the Indian Penal Code.—United Press.

WHAT RESIDENTIAL PHONES COST THEM

Rs. 1,600 Savings For Karachi Municipality

KARACHI, March 23.

At last evening's meeting of the Corporation it was unanimously resolved to dispense with residential telephones of the Deputy Chief Officer, the Land Manager and Architect the Assistant Engineer the Horticulturist etc. to make a saving of Rs. 1,600.—United Press.

Malegaon Municipal President Resigns

(From A Correspondent).

MALEGAON, March 22.

Rao Bahadur Kashikar, President, Malegaon Municipality, has resigned his post and also tendered the resignation of his nominated membership.

The resignation did not come all of a sudden and was expected in the present state of Municipal politics of Malegaon sooner or later. This final step was resorted to by the President possibly to avoid a likely deadlock created by majority of members leaving the general meetings as a protest against a point a week back followed by a letter from some members to the President stating that they were unwilling to work under his Presidentship.

Kurla—A second instalment of Rs. 50 was sent on March 23 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund by the Secretary in charge of the collections made from the Kurla Court and the members of the Bar.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud, 10, 1993
Muslim—Zilhez, 9, 1352
Parsi—Meher 20, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 39m
Sunset—6h. 51m
Hightide—7-14, 21-36
Lowtide—2-54, 13-48
Ramakrishna Anniversary celebration, The Math, Khar, 8 to 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Mar. 26.

Bakri-Id: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Mar. 27.

The Governor opens extension of King Edward Industrial Home, Sankli Street, Byculla, 5 p.m.
Caledonian Society, Annual general meeting, Allahabad Building, Apollo Street, 6-15 p.m.
Rotary Club of Bombay: "The Truth About Jutland" by Commander H. J. Miller, R. M. (Retd.), Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28.

Children's Aid Society, 7th annual meeting, Town Hall, the Governor, presiding, 6 p.m.
Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

FONSECA.—In loving memory of Peter Ignatius Fonseca who departed this life on the 19th March, 1923.

Gone from us but not forgotten.
Never shall thy memory fade,
Dearest thoughts shall ever linger,
Round the spot were thou art laid.
(Inserted by his son Frank.)

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The Band of the 3rd Bn. 8th Punjab will play at Chowpatty Bandstand today (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. S. C. Banerjee will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in English.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at 69, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY KERALAYA SAMAJ

The adjourned special general meeting of the Bombay Keralaya Samaj will be held at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GIRL GUIDE RALLY

A municipal girl guide rally will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-15 p.m. (B.T.) on the Gilder Tank play ground when Dr. M. C. Javle will preside.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. N. S. Patankar.

LATE DR. NAIR'S BEQUEST

The late Dr. A. L. Nair, before his death, made provision for the payment of Rs. 75,000 for a Separate Female Ward in the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital.

THREE ARTS GRAND EAD JALSA

The Jalsa will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m at Aiwane 'Rif' at, in honour of the Passion Players. The President of the 3 Arts Circle H. H. the Maharajah of Bajang (Nepal) will address the gathering.

"THE SWASTIK LEAGUE."

The 5th annual general meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held at the League's new premises "Swastik Mandir" 324A, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Municipal Anglo-Vernacular and Anglo-Urdu Schools will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the A. V. School compound on Ibrahim Fitwalla Road Thana, when the Collector of Thana will preside.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavastinemi Maharaj will hold a religious discourse in Hindi on "Soul and Its Freedom" in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sree Nam Sankirtanam will preside and follow the discourse.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vaziar Mohammad, Collector of Thana, will preside over the annual prize distribution ceremony of the local municipal schools to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Anglo-Vernacular school compound, Ibrahim Fitwala Road, Kurla.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Free Public Lecture

"SACRIFICE IN SOUL LIFE"

Celebrating the Muslim Bakri Id, Jewish Passover, and Christian Easter.

Sunday, March 25th, 6-15 p.m

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Sunset Pass" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
To-day morning show, 10 a.m.
CAPITOL—"King-Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Viennese Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Thief of Bagdad" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day 2-45 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan The Fearless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today 4 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari" Time as usual Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Nala Damayanti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hill" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Malody Cruise" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Berkeley Square" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Magic Flute" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-15 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news
7-45 p.m. A religious service: address by the Rev. W. H. Holtby
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Victor Olof Sextet.
9-30 p.m. Violin recital.
10 p.m. (Gramophone records)
10-15 p.m. A summary of the week's news.
10-30 p.m. Organ recital.
11 p.m. Wireless Military Band.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin. Dr. K. Y. Kale in light Indian music.
11-30 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.
Close down 1 p.m.
6-30 p.m. Time Signal. Evensong Service.
7-45 p.m. Empire Relay.
8-45 p.m. News and Weather Bulletin
8-50 p.m. News in Hindi followed by Radio, Hints in Hindi.
9-10 p.m. Dinker Rao Amembal in light Indian music.
Close down 10-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Friday (30th inst.) being a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday", the following will be the latest hours of posting for the homeward English Mails closing at the Bombay General Post Office on the 31st March 1934.

Unregd. Corres upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday, Unregd. with late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday, Regd. corres. upto 7-0 p.m. on Thursday, Regd. with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7-0 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday, Regd. correspondence for U. K. only with late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 7-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday. Parcels upto 6-00 p.m. on Thursday, Money Orders upto 3-00 p.m. on Thursday.

ALL OVER LOAN OF Rs. 3

Alleged Fatal Assault By Creditor On His Debtor

All over a loan of Rs. 3 Dhondu Gejiba (50), a Hindu, lost his life as a result of a fatal blow alleged to have been dealt by his creditor in the early hours of Saturday morning, at Elphinstone Road, Bombay.

It appears that Dhondu Gejiba owed a sum of Rs. 3 to one Appa Mahadeo. On Friday night at about 10 p.m. Dhondu Gejiba accompanied by Babu Gangaram visited a tavern, where they met Appa Mahadeo. It is alleged that Appa Mahadeo demanded the return of his loan, and soon after an altercation took place. A police constable arrived on the scene and marched off the parties to the De Lisle Road Police Station, where Appa Mahadeo was charged with disorderly behaviour but later bailed out.

At about 1 a.m. on Saturday Dhondu Gejiba and Babu Gangaram were returning to their homes along Tulsi Pipe Road when, it was alleged, Appa Mahadeo set upon them and dealt a fatal blow on the head of Dhondu Gejiba and took to his heels. Babu Gangaram picked up the unconscious body of Dhondu Gejiba and removed it to the Hospital, where without regaining consciousness, he succumbed to his injuries on Saturday evening.

The alleged assailant is still at large. The Police are making further inquiries into the matter.

BERKELEY SQUARE AT ROXY

Unusual Dramatic Theme

"Berkeley Square" at the Roxy is a theme of unusually intense dramatic interest. This is a film where the past becomes the future and the present becomes only the past. Time becomes timeless. The tenses lose their meaning. At least that is the daring attempt made in this Fox "super" picture. The attempt is not justified merely as a daring. It is registered as an extraordinary sound camera success. The directing spill of Franky Lloyd is nearly flawless. There is scarcely a single superfluous or long drawn incident. And, the acting of Leslie Howard as Peter Standish, the American guest who muddles tune and and mixes up incidents past, present and future, more than supplements, the brilliant direction. Heather Angel is a difficult role to play. But it is played with passion and intensity that carries. Some would call it a picture of the "avatar" theory. Some might see in Peter Standish vision of the future the "Tribhuvan" and "Trikal" darshan, of Sri Krishna. Anyway, this is the story:—

Peter Standish has inherited an old house in Berkeley Square, London, from a distant relative. Among old papers, he has found a diary of an earlier Peter Standish, who lived in eighteenth century, and whose portrait might be a picture of himself. Suddenly, he finds himself transported back to the past, a modern man taking the place of the eighteenth century relative. He meets his own ancestors face to face, speaks to some as if they were already dead and amazes everyone by talking of events in history which have not yet occurred. He finds himself engaged to a cousin, Kate—but falls in love with her sister, Helen, yet he knows from the old diary that he must marry Kate. He cannot change events that have already occurred. Helen loves him, too—and this love makes it possible for her to understand when he tells her, hopelessly, that he is a man from the future—a time when she will be a hundred years dead. For a brief time they are happy—even in a love that is hopeless—and then Peter returns sadly to the present—with Helen's promise that he will find the epitaph from her gravestone cut deep to outlast the years. Peter finds the grave—and chooses to live alone a life filled with a strange love for Helen.

Taking this story one takes very little indeed. The picture must be seen.

BANE OF SOCIETY

Down With Excessive Fragmentation & Disintegration

That the caste system should close its ranks to excessive fragmentation and disintegration, which marred society and made for many troubles, were some of the observations made by Prof. H. L. Kaji, of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, in the course of his lecture upon "Caste System", delivered in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, on Saturday evening, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Bar.-at-Law presiding.

The so-called tyranny of caste observed Prof. Kaji, as conceived and cried down by some of the forward youths was something illusory. He exhorted these youths to join together and concert measures to drive out such evils if ever they existed, and hit upon suitable lines of modification in consonance with the prevailing conditions.

VICES AND VIRTUES OF CASTE SYSTEM.

Mr. I. N. Mehta wound up the meeting by dwelling upon the vices and virtues of caste system, as explained by the lecturer, despite his slight disagreement on the tyranny of the caste abounding in some quarters with time-honoured conventions and hide-bound duties, as conceived and prevailed upon by orthodox people and about which experience, alone, could teach any one.

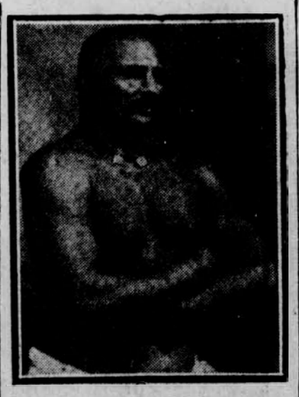
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar B. M. Phadnis at Government House on Friday.

Mrs. Dendy lunched at Government House on Friday.

Lady Brabourne attended a lecture and "At Home" in connection with the Women's Work Guild, at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, on Friday.

A Guntur message says that a wealthy merchants and a municipal councillor named Mr Batchu Sriramlu was found murdered by an unknown assailant. Police are investigating.—A. P.



Gulam Mahomed of Lahore who met Pratapsingh of Poona in a wrestling match at Dadar on Saturday

30 PERSONS ARRESTED

Raid On City House Believed To Be Gambling Den

There was a mild flutter of excitement at the "Satta" Gully, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, on Saturday night, when the Princess Street Police, headed by Inspector Raje, raided an alleged gambling den and arrested about 30 persons under the Gaming Act.

The house raided is alleged to have been used as a gaming house where bets on American cotton futures were accepted. The police took possession of several betting slips and over Rs. 200 in cash.

The arrested men were marched off to the Princess Street Police Station.

Convict Escapes From Police Custody

SYLHET, March 24.

Mahomed Jahid who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Sylhet, yesterday, on charge of culpable homicide escaped from the police custody just after the judgment was delivered.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

STAVISKY'S BODY EXAMINED.

PARIS, March 24.

A dramatic scene was witnessed at the opening of Stavisky's coffin at Chamonix, in the presence of judicial authorities and police reporters. The examining Magistrate, removing the jersey covering Stavisky's chest said: "Look for yourself. There is no sign of a bullet-wound in the chest."

All those who were present crowded round, and saw there was no mark on the chest, thus establishing the fact that the bullet that killed Stavisky was fired on the head. The coffin was resealed and despatched to Paris, where a post-mortem will be undertaken by four eminent doctors.

"FAIR PRACTICE" AMENDMENTS

WASHINGTON, March 24.

President Roosewelt has approved the series of "fair practice" amendments to bankers' investment code, establishing new rigid rules for conduct of business and tighter safeguards for investors.—Reuter's

"UNKNOWN SOLDIERS" MEDALS LOOTED.

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The police are investigating the theft, from the Trophy room of the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier", in Arlington cemetery, of a number of medals presented to his memory, including the highest decorations of every allied nation, which had been looted from the world war show-case despite the fact that a sentry is constantly on duty in the building.

Language Barrier Cause Of India's Weakness

H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad Urges Adoption Of Hindi As National Language After Clearly Defining It

The following speech was made by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, at the 23rd Session of The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, held at Delhi, on Saturday:—

That India urgently needs a common language needs no argument. Language-barriers are one great factor in our national weakness.

But those who see this most clearly are divided between two possible solutions. One school, strongly entrenched in the South sees in English the best common speech for all India. It argues that as India's intellectuals must know English, in order to keep in touch with the West and to conduct the business of politics and law and higher education, this medium will naturally become that of the masses too.

EVERY INDIAN TRI-LINGUAL.

We have, in other words, to imagine every Indian as at least tri-lingual—with one tongue for his home and social life, and another, English—totally unrelated—for his public and inter-provincial communications. To these we must add Sanskrit, if he is a Hindu—Arabic and Persian, if he is a Muslim. These are needed, if he is not to be alienated from his own literary heritage.

Thus, with his everyday mind working in, say, Bengali or Marathi, he must have an English lobe and a Sanskrit or Persian lobe to his brain for his pursuit of eastern and western culture, and a good command of English as a Lingua Franca. I for one cannot see a unified or culturally progressive India, if this is the path to it.

HINDI AS LINGUA FRANCA.

The other proposal is rooted in the North. It says, "Hindi is our natural Lingua Franca". And linguistically it is obvious that a Sanskrit based language will mean far less divorce between the every-day practical mind and the literary mind of our people. We Hindus ought to know Sanskrit, and Musims can find in Persian an allied language of culture, and in Hindi a vernacular which they already use in its Urdu form. This is really Hindi, with Arabic and Persian words mixed with it. If Hindi then be accepted as our common speech, all in the upper two-thirds of India will have related tongues for their Lingua Franca, their literary culture, and their daily and homely vernaculars.

A PARALLEL CASE.

To know three closely-related languages is easier and also of greater cultural value than to know several unrelated tongues. We should be in the position of the Mediterranean peoples who know Latin as a classical tongue, French as an international one, and Italian or Spanish as vernacular.

This is a close parallel, and their example is more inspiring than that of the Swiss who must know French, German and English, who have no tongue of their own, and who have produced no great literature.

NEED FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE

If Hindi be accepted as the Lingua Franca for India, we cannot at present claim that we need not learn English also. We cannot afford to lose touch with England and the West.

But this will be for the intelligentsia only. There is a vast difference between, say, a million educated people learning a foreign tongue, and three hundred million largely illiterate people doing so. The common people can much more easily acquire Hindi, and much more fluency in inter-provincial intercourse will result.

This is a great practical benefit. But more important still is the psychological effect. There is something depressing about the habitual use of a foreign tongue. The natural poetry of speech gives place to a bastard and hybrid idiom, and spontaneity as well as beauty is lost.

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Moreover, anything that de-nationalises also enslaves. Let us look at the example of England herself. It was only when she broke free from her mainland thralldom that she produced the English of Wycliff, Shakespeare and Milton. So when Japan broke away from her imitation of China, she produced her own civilisation, with its popular poetry and art, its code of "Bushido" its own authentic Japanese spirit "Yamato Damashii".

To-day educated Japanese use English for their study of the West and their contacts with western people. They would not dream of using it among themselves, or for literary purposes. Thus, we have strong support in the past and in the present for urging the use of Hindi as our common tongue.

NEED FOR DEFINING HINDI.

Let Hindi be the common yet graceful vernacular of us all. Hindi will, however, need to be carefully defined. Let us take it to be the language written in the North in Devanagari by Hindus and in Urdu by Muslims. And it is surely, only the literary exaggerations—towards Sanskrit on one side, towards Arabic and Persian on the other—which have produced the difficulty a Lucknow Muslim has in understanding a Hindu of Benares.

But this is the case also in China, when a Pekinese seeks to communicate with a Cantonese. And China is finding a way out of babel by agreeing that all will use the Pie-hua or vulgar tongue for literature as well as for daily speech. That Hindi can be made the vehicle of a great literature Tulsidas and Kabir showed. And a Bengali can learn it in a few days—whereas it takes him many years to speak even the Babu—speech which makes him a joke to those whose Macaulayan English he apes, Macaulay was surely both right and wrong; right in foreseeing the immense cultural advantage of English education in India, wrong in forgetting that divorce from Indian culture is mental degradation.

OUR FOUR-FOLD PATH

For Imperial affairs English, for the higher cultural life English and Sanskrit, for national life Hindi, for home-life our vernaculars—such is I think India's immediate path. Rooted as they are in local sentiment the local vernaculars will persist—playing some part in cultural and social life, but a subordinate part, as India realises her unity and her place in the modern world. To do this she must overcome petty jealousies and narrowness of vision.

"A great nation and little minds go ill together."

DEVANAGARI

As to the question of a common script for India, I am opposed to Romaji for the same reason that I am opposed to English as a vernacular, It is not rooted in our soil. It is like "esperanto," an artificial vroduct, not a natural growth. Our barriers are admittedly great—dozens of alphabets added to the confusion of tongues. But as in Hindi we can arrive at a Lingua Franca, so Devanagari is our natural common script.

Any one who knows the Sanskrit characters can easily learn to read all the derivative scripts; and if the Dravidian South has to master Sanskrit, in order to be culturally one with the rest of India so it must also learn Hindi and Devanagari, to which Nandinagari is closely allied. If we pursue this policy steadily, there is no reason why in a few decades India should not be largely unified in language and in script—reading a common daily press, circulating ideas, conferring on public matters, producing a new national literature. It is a goal worth striving for.

EXAMPLE OF CHINA

Reformers know the strength of sentiment. It often overpowers reason. But here reason and sentiment are surely at one. Enlightened patriotism calls for a national tongue and reason urges that we achieve a standard and universal script. Our great neighbour China with four hundred million people is now teaching a common set of characters to all, and producing a new literature in the common tongue. If China in turmoil can do it, we can.

Rangoon.—A meeting was held at the Samity premises to meet Sjt. Kalisankar Chakraborty a veteran journalist of Bengal, when Mr N C Sen, presided. Sjt. Chakraborty stressed union between different classes of people.—United Press.

BANDITS CARRY OFF GIRL CLERKS

Use Latter As Screen Against Fire From Pursuing Police

Aeroplanes have joined in the search for six bandits who, after robbing a bank at Sioux Falls, (South Dakota) seized four of the girl bank employees as hostages and using them as screens raked the police with machine-gun fire and made their escape, says a cable from Sioux Falls to the "News Chronicle."

The four girls were released after the bandits had beaten off pursuing motor-cars with concentrated machine-gun fire.

The bandits are believed to have been headed by John Dillinger, "Public Enemy No. 1," who last Saturday escaped from gaol and for whom 50,000 police and National Guards have been searching.

Sirens suddenly heralded the approach of the police while the bandits were holding up the Security National Bank to-day.

OFFICER BADLY FOUNDED

The bandits grabbed booty worth £9,200, according to the President of the bank, and blazed away at the police. They shot down and wounded one officer who was on a motor-cycle, disarmed others, and captured the girl employees as hostages.

Escaping in a motor-car, they strewed nails behind them to hold up their pursuers. Two miles from the city they pulled up, placed the girls before them, and raked the highway with bullets.

The police cars were driven back. The bank robbers drove on another two miles, then abandoned their car, the petrol tank having been holed with a bullet, help up a motorist in the highway and drove off again in his car.

Meanwhile, doctors have been striving to save the life of Police Officer Hale Keith, who was shot in the body when the bandits were alarmed in the bank.

BACTERIOLOGIST ARRESTED

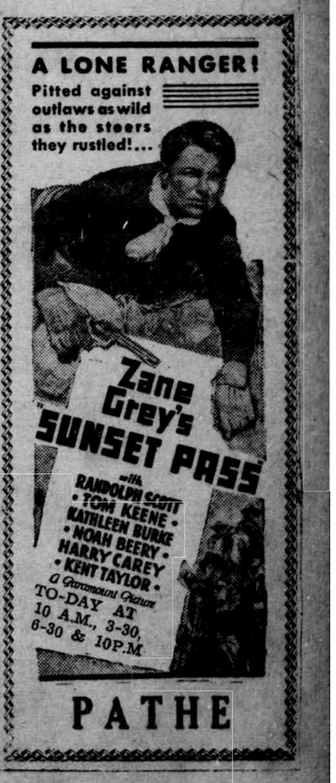
"Pakur Raj Murder Case" Development

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Yet another interesting development in connection with the Pakur Raj Murder Conspiracy Case took place to-day, when another well-known medical practitioner named Mr. Sivapada Bhattacharya, Bacteriologist, Calcutta school of Tropical Medicine was placed under arrest.

It may be recalled that at the earlier stage of this case the Public Prosecutor alleged that Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya was an active conspirator who have secured plague bacilli from Bombay, wherewith Amrendra Pande, co-sharer of Pakur Raj State, was injected, as a result of which he died in 3 days' time.—United Press.

The Senate of the Madras University has resolved to refer to the Syndicate a resolution suggesting that members of the Backward classes should be exempt from examination fees.—A. P.



AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

CUSTOMS TROUNCE BHUSAWAL BY 6 GOALS TO NIL

Parsi Cyclists Eliminate St. Michael's Association

Saturday's games in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament attracted large crowds. The Parsi Cyclists showed grim determination in their encounter with the St: Michael's Association whom they defeated by 2 goals to 1 after extra time had been played.

J. Fernandes opened the scoring for the losers, but Mistry responded with two goals in succession enabling the Cyclists to enter the Tournament Proper.

Results:—

PARSI CYCLISTS ..... 2 goals
ST. MICHAEL'S ASSN. .. 1 goal

ST: MICHAEL'S ASSOCIATION.

J. Dias: Coelho and M. Fernandes: Pereira, Fialho, and C. Pearse Alexander, I. Fernandes, J. Fernandes, Luna, C. Fernandes.

PARSI CYCLISTS

R. Batliwalla: B. Batliwalla and Dastoor: Madan: Pavri and Daver: Doctor, Mistry Tata: Pochkhanawalla and Baria.

AFZAL IN FORM FOR CUSTOMS.

When the Customs Athletic Club took the field against the Bhusawal European Institute, Pinto and Brewin were absent from their ranks. There was much speculation as to how they would fare without such stalwarts. S. M. Khan replaced Brewin in the half line, and Jagat Singh took Pinto's place at left inner. The railwaymen showed fight in the opening half in which no scoring took place.

Afzal was brought in as left inner and Jagat Singh moved on to the left wing when play was resumed. This re-arrangement of the forward line galvanised the attack. Afzal penetrated the defence to score a splendid goal. Off a long corner Milne added the second and Afzal soon afterwards obtained the third. Milne paved the way for the fourth which was converted by Feroze Khan in fine style.

Afzal got the last two goals, his marksmanship being excellent. The Muslim proved a good understudy for Pinto, and he seems to be the man the Customs require on the left wing.

Results:—

BOMBAY CUSTOMS 6 goals
BHUSAWAL EUROPEAN INSTITUTE .... Nil.

CUSTOM ATHLETIC CLUB.

Cowton: Abreo and Aslam: S. M. Khan Dique and Kher Singh Gill: Sweeney, Milne, Feroze Khan, Jagat Singh, and Afzal.

BHUSAWAL EUROPEAN INSTITUTE.

Whelan: Smithers and Chatterton: Daniels Loveday and Branche D'Souza, Rocque, Gibson, Rodrick, and Guffoor Beg.

Umpires: Messrs. Cobbett and Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

3-45 p.m. St. Xavier's College vs. Cathedral Old Boys.
5-0 p.m. Deccan Sports Club vs. Indo-Portuguese Assn.

SOUTH INDIANS TROUNCED

Cantonment Sports Club Qualifies For Final

JUBBULPORE, March 24

The second semi-final in the Edulji Shield Hockey Tournament contested between the South Indians and the Cantonment Sports Club 'A' degenerated in the closing stages of the game from an enjoyable exhibition of good hockey between two well-balanced and evenly matched teams to a disgusting exhibition of foul play and unsportsmanlike tactics necessitating three players being sent off the field.

BLANK SCORE IN FIRST HALF

The first half was sternly contested and was productive of many sparkling exhibitions but neither team could score and the interval arrived with a blank score sheet. The second half was more or less a repetition of the first, except that the Cantonment Sports who were awarded a penalty bully failed to score. full time arriving with no score

Within five minutes of the resumption of extra time, Abdul Sattar netted for the Cantonment Sports and in as many minutes later Abdul Hai put his side in a practically unassailable position by adding a second.

Hereafter the game degenerated into an orgy of vicious attempts to maim each other, two members of the South Indian Club and one of the Cantonment Sports being sent off the field before the game ended in victory for the Cantonment Sports Club by two goals to nil.

They now meet the C. P. Police in the final.—United Press.

Editor Of "Mouj" Dead

POONA, March 24.

Death due to anaemia took place of Mr. D. G. Sarolkar, editor of the Maharastra weekly "Mouj", at Poona.

The deceased was suffering from anaemia for some time past, and had gone to Poona for a change of climate. Though he was showing signs of progress, he suddenly collapsed.

The deceased leaves behind him a widowed mother, two sisters and a host of other friends to mourn his loss.—United Press.

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SWASTIK OIL MILLS LD BOMBAY.

AMATEUR ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Scotland Beat England By 3 Goals To 2

LONDON, March 24.

At Glasgow in Amateur Association football match Scotland beat England three goals to two. —Reuter.

W. AUSTRALIA MAKE 305

Tourists' Reply With 237 For 3

(Special Cable.)

PERTH, March 24.

A two-day match, between the Tourists and Western Australia, ended in a draw. Western Australia were all out for 305 runs. F. Bryant and Taaffe contributed 76 and 79, respectively.

The Tourists made 237 runs for the loss of three wickets. Bromley was not out with 49. Grimmet captured five wickets for 90 runs.

Earlier

Bryant Retires Hurt

(Special Cable.)

PERTH, March 23.

The following are the closing scores in the last match which is a to-day or one before the Tourists' departure for England from Oxford on March 26:

Western Australia 226 for four (F. Bryant 70 retired hurt; Taaffo 68 not out).

GROSS INJUSTICE TO SIKHS

Sardar Kharak Singh On Premier's Award

LAHORE, March 24.

That the Premier's Award had done gross injustice to Sikhs and sooner the campaign against its impracticability was started the better, was the keynote of a speech delivered by Sirdar Kharak Singh, President of the Sikh National Conference, which met to-day.

Sirdar Kharak Singh further said that while important concessions had been given to Muslims in the Award, the rights and privileges of the Sikhs were totally ignored.

Welcoming the delegates, Sirdar Amar Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, observed that the Sikhs had not only received bad treatment from the Government, but also their aspirations were ignored by the Congress. He declared that the Communal Award would never be acceptable to the Sikhs.

The Conference meets to-morrow to consider the resolutions.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE

Strikers Notified That New Workers Will Be Engaged

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

The authorities of the Marsden Mill, whose operatives have gone on a strike, notify that they will pay off the old operatives and employ new men in their places.—A.P.

Babbar Akali Scare In Hoshiarpur

LAHORE, March 24.

Enquiries regarding the reports of a Babbar Akali scare in the district of Hoshiarpur, where three murders took place recently indicate that the Akalis have nothing to do with it.

It appears that one Sikh shot two men over some quarrel and then later shot another person. —A.P.

INDO-BURMESE RELATIONS

Early Announcement Expected

RANGOON, March 24.

The London correspondent of the "Rangoon Times" states to-day that decision regarding the future relationship of India with Burma will be made at an early date, probably before the Easter.—United Press.

FIRE GUTS 300 HOUSES

1,000 Rendered Homeless In Burma Village

RANGOON, March 24.

A fire aided by strong breeze destroyed 300 houses to-day within an hour in the village of Hugyaning in the district of Katha. The loss is very heavy 1,000 people being rendered homeless.—United Press.

Prince and Princess Karamjit Singh of Kapurthala left for England by Saturday's mail boat

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S LAMENT

The Prime Minister, on January 30, 1934, voted against an Amendment to increase the Children's Allowance under the Unemployment Bill from 2s. to 3s. per week.

The nation must gird up its loins,
The workman must tighten his belt,
For the heather will bloom in the autumn
And the Banks' frozen assets will melt.
And although A'm a Tory Prime Minister,
A'm a Socialist still undefiled,
But Ma brand o' Socialism disna' allow
Three shillin's a week for a child.
Ma her-r-t bleeds for the Unemployed Workman,
I shrink when I think o' his wife,
I've already "explored every avenue"
In efforts to brighten his life
Ma conscience is clear (tho' ma speeches are not)
To assist the poor fellow A'm fain,
But ma bleedin' Her-r-t wouldna' permit me to vote
Three shillin's a week for a wean.
It's no' that the sum is excessive,
Just the price, say, o' Jimmy's cigar,
But think o' the "untrodden pathways,"
And the "unexplored regions" afar.
Ma freens, when I think of your troubles,
Believe me, it wrings ma her-r-t's bluid,
But ma bluidy her-r-t hasna' been wrung quite enough,
For three shillin's a week for a kid.

GEO. GIBSON in "Labour."

MEETING DEMANDS OF CO-OP. BANKS

Deputation Urges Govt. To Grant Long-Term Loans Of Rs. 25 Lakhs

PATNA, March 24.

A deputation led by Sir Sultan Ahmad waited on the Minister in charge of the Co-operative Department and urged Government to grant long-term loans amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs, at an early date, to meet the demands of provincial and Central Co-operative Banks and Societies arising out of the devastation caused by earthquake, coming as it did in the wake of general economic depression. The Minister promised sympathetic consideration of the demand.—A. P.

"MISGUIDED YOUTH"

Magistrate's Sympathy Translated Into Sentence Of Two Years' R. I.

CALCUTTA, March 24.

"This unfortunate and misguided youth fell a victim to the older persons who have been poisoning his mind for some time and supplied him firearms. His conduct after arrest showed that he was truly repentent."

With these observations Hon'ble Mr. S. K. Sinha Special Magistrate, sentenced Bhabendra Krishna Roy to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of unlicensed possession of a six-chambered revolver, one automatic pistol, 69 live cartridges and several copies of proscribed books. —United Press.

PUNJAB GOVT.'s ECONOMIC PLANS

LAHORE, March 24.

The Punjab Government have under consideration legislation dealing with rural indebtedness; secondly, with the question of markets for agricultural produce and the linked question of railway freights; thirdly, the improvement of their system of statistics; fourthly, the development of the Board of Economic Enquiry into something even more useful and practical and fifthly, the possibility of the Government undertaking with borrowed money schemes of development, directly or indirectly remunerative.

This statement was made by the Acting Governor, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, in the course of his speech at the annual general meeting of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce to-day.

The Governor said that these were general measures designed to increase the efficiency of the administration, put money into circulation and put the Province in a position to take the best advantage of any natural improvement in the economic situation. They had also on the anvil a new bill, dealing with state aid to industries.

His Excellency pointed out that from causes outside their control they had lost the markets for the surplus food grains outside India and they seemed to be losing many of their markets in India and this had affected their prosperity. The Governor observed that in the Punjab four out of five persons made their livelihood from land and added that the first aim of any Government in the Punjab must be to save the agriculturists.

Sketching the Government's policy the Governor said that the first step should be to maintain and if possible improve the purchasing power of the people. The Government were attempting in a modest way to broaden the basis of taxation and the cumulative effect of this and their other measures would be to leave more money in the hands of the people, which would help to keep trade going.—A.P.

Princess' Remains Immersed In Ganges

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The ashes of the late Princess Kamlaraje of Akalkote who was killed in a motor accident, was brought to Allahabad and immersed in the Ganges at the confluence of the two rivers. The remains were carried to the river escorted by a guard of honour provided by the Maharatta Regiment.

Among those present were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Iswar Saran and Mr. Bhagwan Sahay I. C. S. who represented the Government.—A. P.

Assembly Speaker At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, March 24

At the invitation of Mr. R. P. Bagla, M. L. A., Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly accompanied by Mr. R. S. Sarma M. L. A., arrived in Cawnpore this morning on a two days' visit. The party was received at the station by Mr. Bagla.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty is staying at the Bagla Cottage. Leading officials and non-officials attended a luncheon party given by Mr. Bagla to-day in honour of the President.—A. P.

Donations From Thana

Mr. L. V. Bhave, Hon. Treasurer Bihar Relief Fund Thana Town writes: The total of the donations received for Bihar Relief from Thana Town and through District Local Board office is Rs. 799-4-0.

UNTOUCHABILITY, WHOLLY ARTIFICIAL PRODUCT

It Has No Connection With Moral Or Intellectual Development Of People, Says Gandhiji

MADRAS, March 23.

Under the heading "Implications of Anti-untouchability" Gandhiji writes in the "Harijan":-

A Hubli correspondent asks the following questions: "Is untouchability natural or artificial? Does it not depend upon the moral and intellectual development, mode of life, etc. of the people composing the society? Can you give a picture of a society where untouchability is completely removed?"

"WHOLLY ARTIFICIAL"

In my opinion, untouchability is a wholly artificial product. It has no connection with moral or intellectual development of people, for the simple reason that in Hindu Society there are to be seen men described as untouchable who are in every way equal in moral and intellectual development to the highest among caste-Hindus and yet who are treated as untouchables. My picture of a society free from untouchability is one which no one will consider himself superior to another. It is obvious that in a society so composed there will be no unseemly rivalry or quarrelling.

"YES" & "NO."

The correspondent next asks: "Are inter-dining and inter-marriage necessary for the removal of untouchability?"

My answer is, no and yes. 'No' because it is no part of the programme of the Harijan Sewak Sangh. Generally, too, marrying and dining are matters of individual concern. No one has a right to ask another to choose a girl for wife or to dine with anybody against his will. But my answer is at the same time 'yes' because if a person refuses to take food touched by another person on the ground of untouchability or inferiority, he is observing untouchability. In other words, untouchability cannot constitute any ground for restraint on inter-dining or marriage

The correspondent next asks: "Can an imperfect person be a competent authority for introducing changes in the religious observances or customs?"

WHAT IS IMPERFECTION?

Imperfection is a relative term. All mortals are more or less imperfect. But an imperfect person may not be so imperfect regarding a particular change as to be incompetent to make it. A person, however imperfect otherwise, may have fairly fixed notions about the use of intoxicating drugs and liquors. He has then every right to propose and bring about changes in the drink habits of people, although they may be based on religious grounds.—A.P.

CLOSURE FOR SIX DAYS MORE

Ban On Amusements Places Extended In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

In view of the prevalence of meningitis epidemic in the city the president of the Municipality has extended, for a further period of six days, the order closing cinemas, other amusements, schools and Friday fair.

Ten new cases were admitted in the Municipal Hospital during the last two days. Four of them proved fatal. At present 40 cases are being treated in that hospital. —A. P.

"HARIJAN TOUR AND BIHAR"

Gandhiji's Assurance To Anti-Untouchability Workers

MADRAS, March 23.

Under caption "Harijan Tour and Bihar," Gandhiji writes in to-day's "Harijan":—

It was a matter of sorrow to me to interrupt the Harijan tour. It had to be, because it was a clear duty to answer the call from Shri Rajendra Prasad, who had postponed it as long as he could. Whilst anti-untouchability work is undoubtedly greater and its message of permanent character, like all chronic diseases it can dispense with personal attention in the face of an acute case, which that of Bihar is. He, who is called by Rajendra Babu, the physician in charge, has to answer the call when made or not at all. When, therefore the call came, I had to suspend the tour. But I want to assure anti-untouchability workers in the provinces not visited that I hope to resume the tour as soon as circumstances will permit and that Rajendra Babu feels about untouchability no less keenly than I do. He will disengage me at the earliest possible moment. I hope to take Utkal and Assam first, and of these two will have reference which for climatic reasons demands it. Let the workers beware!—A. P.

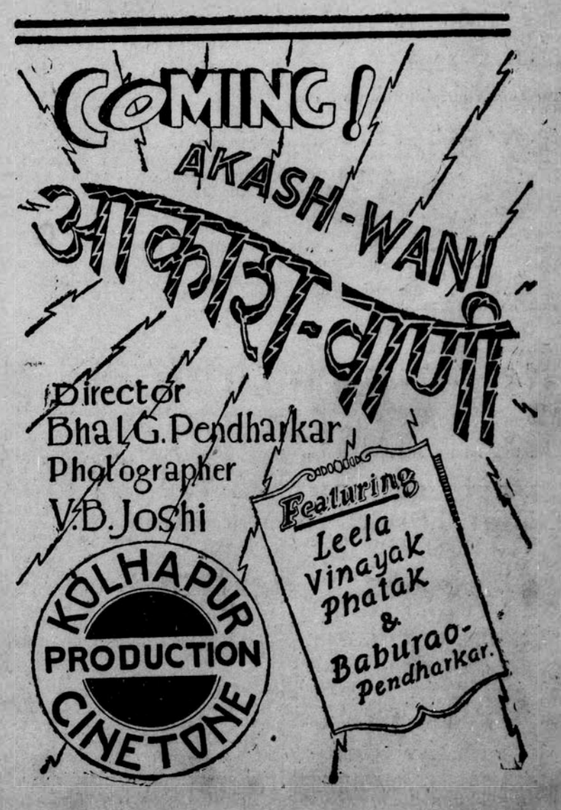
"INDIAN NATION" REAPPEARS

Mr. Chintamani's Welcome And Hope

PATNA, March. 24.

"The Indian Nation" reappeared to-day as Bihar's first evening paper.

In a signed leading article Mr. C. Y. Chintamani writes hoping that the paper has come to stay, and trusting that it "will make a notable contribution to the rebirth of that, which it stands for," namely, nothing less than the Indian Nation. "The Indian Nation" will, as its name shows, stand for the whole nation, not only for a part of it. It will have no sympathy with the extremist cry of "Down With Landlordism," but neither can it support any reactionary landlords who may seek to resist the recognition of the rights of tenants. Above all "The Indian Nation" will ceaselessly strive for the rapid advance of India to Dominion status with full rights of a National Government in the beginning in the whole sphere of internal civil administration and steadily and increasingly in respect of defence and external affairs as well."—A. P.



TO ACCEPT GERMAN CLAIM IS DENIAL OF LEAGUE

French Note On British Proposals

Experience Shows Every New Concession Leads To New Demands

RUGBY, March 23.

The French observations on disarmament problems are contained in the reply now published to the British memorandum. The Note raises many important questions, notably in regard to the guarantees of execution of the Convention and these are receiving the close and sympathetic attention of the British Government.

NOT LAST WORD

In official circles, it is recognised that the Note does not represent the last of a series of communications on this subject between the Governments mainly interested. April 10th has been provisionally fixed for resumption of work of the Conference Bureau, but possibly Mr. Arthur Henderson, Chairman of the Conference, who is being kept fully informed of all developments, may consider it desirable that the Bureau should allow further time for the pursuit of an agreement through diplomatic channels.

Meanwhile the British Government will continue the closest examination of the various documents and by means, where necessary, of further inquiries in the capitals concerned, will explore the possibilities of securing a reconciliation of the divergent views.

AGREED ON OBJECT

The French Government's Note declares at the outset that the two Governments and the two countries, whose confident friendship is the principal guarantee of general equilibrium, are in agreement on the object to be achieved. If there appear certain differences between the systems proposed, both have the common starting point and it is by no means impossible that with mutual effort of frankness, understanding and conciliation the result aimed at may be achieved. France is ready to make such an effort.

FRANCE'S EFFORTS

The Note refers to France's unilateral efforts in disarmament and declares that she will refuse no sacrifice, provided the security of all the signatories was assured, both by their own means and by effective assistance, the principle of which has been laid down in treaties. Britain's sincere effort to evolve a basis of acceptable compromise between France and Germany, which is an essential condition of a general agreement, are recognised, but regarding its form, it is stated, the Government of the Republic has not ceased to keep the question of disarmament on the basis of the principles laid down in article 8 of covenant and in Preamble No. 5 of the Peace Treaties.

PRETENSIONS AS ARGUMENT.

It has always contemplated supervised reduction of armaments, progressively scaled down to a level, allowing the realisation of equality of rights in the regime of security. This system, the principle of which indeed needs acceptance by Germany, has clashed with the continuous execution of the programme, which Germany has for long years pursued for the purpose of bringing her armaments up to a level very much above that authorised by the Treaties. Objections are raised to the conception of a plan of disarmaments under which, the Note says, the British Government associate themselves with the immediate reductions of armaments imposed on certain Powers with the immediate increases in armaments granted to others. However great may be the desire of France to sign an equitable Convention, she can neither understand nor admit that the exaggerated pretensions to rearmament put forward by one should constiute an argument for asking the other Powers to agree to reductions which do harm to the interest of their security.

GERMAN DEMAND.

Most explicit reserves are also made in the Note regarding the immediate German claim for 300,000 men for regular army together with the corresponding material, without the previous examination of the present state of this army. Acceptance of such claims would result in a denial and destruction of the principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference which has arrived from it. If liberated from their judicial obligations, the Powers would only take into consideration their direct interests in determining their actions.

PAST EXPERIENCE.

Made wise by the lessons of the past, the Government would, before binding themselves, prefer to be certain that the new Convention would not meet in future with the fate of the military clauses of the Peace Treaties. In particular, the experience of the last few years has taught the French Government that every new concession leads to a new demand or new violation of the Treaties. It appreciates Britain's effort in respect of military formations and notes that the German Government now admits the necessity that they should confine themselves to political activity. It will not be less necessary to settte the important points concerning preliminary formations, also the methods of supervision of transitory measures, limitation of expenditure and, more particularly, manufacture of war material. These, however, are all completely dominated by the essential problem of the guarantees of execution.

It is not

COMMON ACTION.

It is not enough that the Convention should permit strict supervision of execution. The proposals for consultation in the British Memorandum constitute a step forward, but the signatories to the agreement should, in particular, recognise the imperative duty to rectify without delay and interfere by all methods of pressure recognised as necessary. In the same way, if it is established that violations endanger the security of another State, common action by the Powers should be used for the benefit of the threatened State to re-establish the disturbed equilibrium. This common action should come into play, more particularly, if violation degenerated into aggression.

AGGRESSION.

France preserves her confidence in the Locarno guarantees, but the proposed Convention is of such a wide international character, that the French Government cannot dissociate itself from the difficulties of other Powers, which also have legitimate preoccupations regarding security. In the first place aggression should be formally prohibited. Secondly, if it occurs, it should be effectively checked by methods laid down in the League Covenant. In the last resort, it is always necessary to come back to the League of Nations which remains only an organisation capable of furnishing a collective guarantee of peace.

ESSENTIAL CONDITION.

French Government is glad that the British Government makes the return of Germany to the League an essential condition of the signature of Convention. Germany could give no better guarantee for world stability than her return free of all constraint to the community of States, to which she has been admitted.—B.O.W.

FRENCH NOTE ON DISARMAMENT

Britain Will Attempt To Reconcile Franco-German Viewpoints

LONDON, March 23.

It is learnt authoritatively that the French Note is not regarded as finally closing the door, and the British Government will inquire most carefully into the possibility of reconciling the French and German points of view and certainly communicate further to France.

Italy will also be consulted possibly Germany, and for this purpose full use will be made of the time until April 10 when the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference meets.—Reuter.

DACOIT GANG ROUNDED UP

NADIAD, March 24.

News has been received here that a gang of dacoits, who had taken away Rs. 3,500/ at Navagam Nayaka, a village of Nadiad district, have been arrested by the Police Superintendent of Kaira, with the aid of Mr. Ambalal Mazmudar, Assistant Police Naib Suba of Baroda district.

The police authorities believe that cases of murder and robbery at Dawad village in Nadiad district before a year or so and at village Malej of Cambay district were due to the activities of this gang.

The gang consisting of 25 persons, with silver and gold ornaments and seven rifles, have been rounded up for various offences committed.—United Press.

'Il Duce's' Promise For 1940 To Italian People

SAYS NONE SHALL BE HOMELESS THEN

No Room In World For Democracy Or Socialism!

(From A Correspondent).

ROME, (By Mail).

On Sunday, the 18th instant, in the Quinquennial Assembly of the Regime at the Royal Opera Theatre in Rome, H. E. Mussolini held a very important speech for the approaching plebiscitarain elections which will take place next Sunday.

"He revealed how Fascism had to-day become an universal phenomena and how the attempts to stop the story have proved fruitless, because the Democracy, the Socialism, the Liberalism and the Masonry have now finished and do not say anything to the New Generations. To-day in the Fascist Italy the people is the body of the State and the State is the Soul of the People. The instruments by which this State realizes, are the Fascist Party and the Corporations. The Party is the formidable instrument that infuses the Poeple in the political life of the State. The Corporations form an Institution through which even he extraneous and disorderly elements of the economy re-enters in the State.

PROMISE FOR 1940.

In 1940 Italy shall attain an entire improvement for all the agriculturists houses shall be guaranteed and restored, the regulating plans of the buildings of all the cities completed specially for Rome, which is not only a city, but a political Institution and a moral category. Like the Rome of Caesar, the Rome of Popes, now the Fascist Rome attracts the admiration of the world.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Regarding the international relations, he found that Australia could count on Italy to defend her own independence. With France the relations improved in general point of view, but in reality none of the problems existing since 15 years has been brought to a solution.

At Rome, Hungary and Austria have signed an economic Convention. Italy continues to support Hungary which claims for justice and the maintenance of the promises made in the Treaies. Regarding the League of Nations, he confirms the necessity of its reforms after the conclusion of the Disarmament Conference if it has not succeeded it will mean the end of the League.

It is necessary to apply the equality of the rights recognised to Germany in 1932 because the defensive rearmament of Germany, is impeded there will be the danger of war.

ITALY'S DESIRE

It is necessary, therefore, to sign the Convention on the basis of the Italian Memorandum, to establish the equilibrium and the comprehension between the European Powers. Italy must be strong militarily, especially in the sea, not for the purpose of attacking, but to face any situation because she has a good 8,500 Kilometers of Marine Frontier. The study of problems and historic objectives of Asia and of Africa ought to excite interest and Italian desire not for 'territorial conquests' but for natural expansion which ought to conduct Italy to the collaboration of the African People and the Eastern nations for the valuation of their great resources. The Fascist Italy

(Continued in Column 5)

FEBRUARY REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA

Unemployed Cook Gets Six Years Jail For Participation

VIENNA, March 23.

The first of a long series of cases against members of the social democratic military organisation the Schutzbund, for participation in the February revolution resulted in the criminal courts sentencing an unemployed cook, who was an obscure member of the organisation, to six years' imprisonment.—Reuter

HAIRDRESSERS COMPETE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOLD TROPHY

The International Hairdressers' Society Gold Trophy Competition was held on 8th March at the Westminster Palace Rooms, Victoria Street, London. The International Gold Trophy symbolises the highest achievement in the hairdressing profession, and many leading hairdressers competed. Photo shows a postiche showing the model "before" and after." Mongolian.

TERROR THROUGH FALSE ALARM

What Was Believed To Be Explosion Turns Out To Be Bottle Burst

NEW DELHI, March 23.

What terrified the people of the locality as a serious explosion this afternoon, was on enquiry found to be a report of the bursting of old bottles which at one time contained chemicals at a miscellaneous dealer's shop at Juma Masjid.

It is stated that the shopkeeper was smoking a cigarette the stump of which fell in one bottle which at once burst. A few others also burst resulting in injuries to two passersby and the shopkeeper the latter receiving serious cuts.—A.P.

BRITISH MATCH KING DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 23.

The death occurred at sea aboard the "Maloja", while returning to England of Sir George Paton, a prominent Scotsman head of the British Match Industry and member of a number of public bodies.

DISMISSED FROM INDIAN ARMY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 24.

"The London Gazette" announces that Captain H. P. Webster, Indian Army has been dismissed from service by a sentence of General Court Martial held on December 24, 1933.

Jubbulpore, March 23.—Due to indisposition, Shrimati Subhadra Kumari Chowhan, the President-elect of the People's Conference, to be held at Delhi, in the course of a Press statement has expressed her inability in proceeding to Delhi.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE

Meeting Recommends Co-operation With Britain

(Reuter's Special Service.)

BERLIN, March 23.

The meeting of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference has decided to recommend to the respective governments to inform the British Board of Trade that they are ready to co-operate with the British and other Governments on the basis of the project for laying up tonnage, or any other plan with the same object.

The Conference has expressed the opinion that the initiative must be taken by the Government of the country with a big shipping industry, which must convoke a conference of diplomats and shipping representatives to discuss the situation, and form sub-committees to draw up a definite plan to be submitted to the governments and shipping companies for final approval.

(Continued from col. 7).

does not ask for privileges or monopolies but simply desires that nobody should continue to block its moral and economic expansion

FOURTH GREAT EPOCH

With the collaboration of the youth the Italian people are working for a complete transformation of themselves physical and moral. To-day begins the fourth great epoch in the history which will be called "The Age of the Black Shirts."

The Italian people intend to advance with absolute ideal and with fidelity under the Fascist Symbol and on coming Sunday will show in an imposing plebiscite, its understanding of these rules and its willingness for realising the well being and the power of Italian Nation.

THIRD BRILLIANT WEEK

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3-00 P. M.

A GLORIOUS, GLAMOROUS

MUSICAL SINGING DANCING COMEDY

of Goldwyn Feast of Girls and Melody

EDDIE CANTOR

IN

Roman Scandals

all the Glory and Pageantry of Ancient Rome is here reproduced on a most Sumptuous and Lavish Scale.

EDDIE CANTOR

in Laugh-provoking Situations of roaring fun and hilarious Mirth.

Roman Scandals

Please note that as this is certainly the last and final week of this Picture, the rush will be tremendous——so do not wait till the last days.

TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P. M.

WELLINGTON

Phone 22666—Plans Open—Book Early!

A NEW TALKIE!

Reincarnation Of Two Lovers

MOST EXQUISITELY SHOWN

ON THE SCREEN

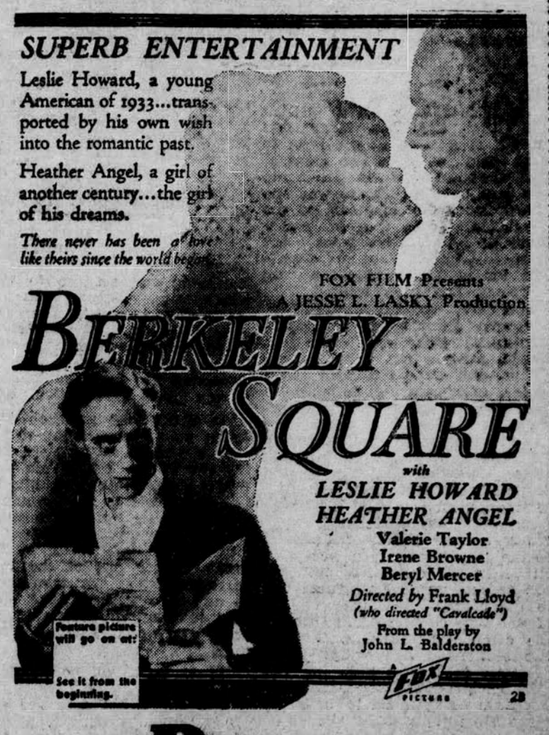
AN UNUSUAL ROMANCE

SUPERB ENTERTAINMENT

Leslie Howard, a young American of 1933...transported by his own wish into the romantic past.

Heather Angel, a girl of another century...the girl of his dreams.

There never has been a love like theirs since the world began.



FOX FILM Presents

A JESSE L. LASKY Production

BERKELEY SQUARE

with

LESLIE HOWARD

HEATHER ANGEL

Valerie Taylor

Irene Browne

Beryl Mercer

Directed by Frank Lloyd (who directed "Cavalcade")

From the play by John L. Balderston

FOX PICTURES

AT Roxy

TO-NIGHT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Soviet Expedition Into Arctic

Government Send Out Planes To Rescue Of Crew Of Sunk Ice-Breaker Marooned On Drifting Island

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MOSCOW, Feb. 28.

In the long chain of the Soviet scientific research work in the opening of the Arctic, the name of Professor Schmidt occupies, perhaps, first place. He has undertaken many a risky trip to the Polar region to study the inaccessible ever-frozen areas of the North and put many new islands in the map.

This summer, as usual, Professor Schmidt organised an expedition of scientists to continue his research work. This expedition like every other was also sponsored by the Soviet Government. From the Northern shores of the Soviet Russia they set out in the ice-break Chelyuskin for the unconquened Arctic regions.

The Chelyuskin with a crew of 101 on board, of which eight were women and two children, one newly-born, however, had a great misfortune. Drifting plains of hard blocks of ice pressed in against the ship from all sides with force that the ship could not withstand the challenge and split from bow to machine-room, followed by such a strong inflow of water that salvage work proved impossible.

SHIP SINKS.

On the February 13 at 3-30 p.m. the ill-fated Chelyuskin sank at a distance of 155 miles from Cape Northern and 144 miles from Cape Wellen. The ship had on board a great stock of provisions, parts for standard wooden houses, fur sleeping-bags, an aeroplane, radio transmitting and receiving apparatuses and other necessary equipment. Professor Schmidt, the masterful head of the expedition, skilfully managed to have all the supplies with the crew removed from the ship to a plain of ice before the sinking of the ship. Just as the evacuation had been accomplished, the ship sank. There was only one casuality. The chief steward in making his escape was struck by a wooden shaft which pushed him to the bottom.

After the ship sank, the crew found itself on a mountain of drifting ice. They managed to build barracks from the parts they had and set up a wireless set through which they informed the receiving stations of their state periodically.

In his first radiogram Professor Schmidt sent the information that the ship's crew had constructed barracks with a kitchen and stoves, and that there was enough of a store of provision to keep them going for two months; that the discipline in the camp was excellent; that there was no panic among the members of the expedition; and that at a distance of 5 kilometers from the camp a vast plain of ice suitable for landing-ground for an aeroplane had been spotted.

The Government has appointed a special commission to organize the urgent rescue work. The dog-sleighs ordered out from Cape Wellen and Cape Northern were forced, after starting, to make a halt, because of a furious snow-storm in that section, which had caused wide cracks in the drifting ice. The aeroplanes are awaiting better weather and the coming of polar dawn, soon expected, after a six months long night.

According to a recent message received from Professor Schmidt at the sticken camp, the ice-plain on which the camp has been set has cracked in several places due to the change in weather. One of the huge cracks passed through the camp itself dividing it into two sections. A bridge was promptly set up to keep the two split parts connected. Preparations are being made to shift the camp from its present site to a safer location. It was also stated in this message the ice-plain on which the settlement is located has drifted 28 kilometers from its original location.

AEROPLANES TO RESCUE.

On an order from the Government the two ice-breakers, the "Smolensk" and the "Stalingrad" have taken on board a number of aeroplanes and already set out from Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk to rescue the ship-wrecked screw.

Stalin, Molotov and other Soviet leaders have sent the following message to the expedition: "We send the warmest Bolshevik greetings to the heroic men of the Chelyuskin. We are following your heroic struggle against the forces of nature with admiration and are taking all possible steps to aid you."

The entide expedition is in grave danger. With the approach of Spring the ice will melt and drift from place to place. However, the steps taken for the rescue are adequate. When the two ships reach the spot of encampment everything will be put to right.

The latest radiogram inform us that an aeroplane salvaged from the Sheyuskin has been assembled and carried to the wide ice-plain 5 kilometers from the settlement of the ship-wrecked crew. The plane is a small one, but it has as its aviator the able Babushkin. Let us hope it will accomplish at least the saving of the weaker members of the expedition, the women and children.

ARRIVAL OF DMITRIEV.

The three Bulgarians, Dmitriev, Popov and Tanev who, though acquitted at the Leipzig trial, were kept under custody in Germany without any reason, last night arrived in Moscow by aeroplane from Germany.

Only half an hour before the actual arrival of the three Bulgarians did the the population of Moscow come to know of their expected arrival. Nevertheless, a large crowd was gathered at the aerodrome to greet these heroes, the scapegoats of Fascism. They are now Soviet citizens: for this reason they have been released. The Bulgarian Government had refused to let Dmitriev and companions to reenter their fatherland. On this their families requested the Soviet Government to grant them Soviet citizenship, which was at once granted. The Soviet ambassador to Germany then insisted upon their release. There was only one thing left for the Germany Fascists to do—to release them at the earliest possible date.

On their arrival in Moscow the three Bulgarians received the foreign and Soviet press representatives. The German press representatives were conspicuous by their absence. Dmitriev displayed much humour in his interview with the journalists. Dmitriev spoke:

"The provocation of the German Fascists has been paralysed. Their intention was to massacre thousands of people. Nobody in Germany now believes that the Reichstag was set fire to by the communists. Among the lower ranks of the Fascists it is believed that it was burnt by their own leaders. My own personal opinion is that the organizers of the Reichstag fire must be looked for in the ranks of the Nazis.

'In Kingsburge an agent of the secret police advised me to maintain a partial attitude on reaching the USSR. I told him that I would be unprejudiced, but could not make secret my longing to visit Germany again as a guest of Soviet Germany, of course."

"What do you think of Goering?' asked one of the foreign correspondents. "I have nothing to add to what I have already said to him in person at the trial," answered Dmitriev laughingly.

"What work will you undertake in the USSR" asked another journalist. "I am a soldier of the proletarian revolution, a soldier of the Comintern. I appeared at the trial in this capacity and will continue my activities in the same line."

OBJECT OF TRIAL.

"What is your opinion of the Leipzig Trial?" Asked one of the American journalists.

"The trial, like the Reichstag fire, was a provocation. They meant to hide the real initiators of the fire. But the trial intended to serve as anti-communist propaganda turned out to be a grandiose anti-Fascist demonstration."

In conclusion, Dmitriev described the prison conditions in Germany. He said: 'For a period of five months we were kept in hand-cuffs and chains. They were removed neither during the day nor at night. The unbearable pain caused by this did not permit us to sleep. The hand-cuffs were purposely made very tight so as to cause us this pain. Despite this the press received false informations of humane treatment of us."

All the leading newspapers have devoted editorials and articles in tribute to the heroic struggle led by the three Bulgarian Communists.

Maxim Gorki sent a congratulatory cable to Dmitriev, The text goes: "I greet the model revolutionary Bolshevik from the bottom of my heart. Your arrival brings in much happiness. Firmly clasp your hand-M. Gorki."

Meetings of the workers and populace of Moscow and other cities are being held everywhere in honour of the arrival of Dmitriev and his colleagues.

POPOV, DMITRIEV AND TENER IN MOSCOW.

SOUTH LONDON FASHION PARADE

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, opened the South London Exhibition at the Crystal Palace on the 7th inst. Photo shows The fashion parade in progress watched by a large crowd.

ADEN.

A Bird's Eye View Of The Settlement

(By M. M. Mohamed)

Aden is a small peninsula but is becoming a very important business centre in the world. It is chiefly populated by Arabs, but it is also the residence of Europeans, Americans, Greeks, Indians and Somalis, etc., thus constituting a more or less cosmopolitan place.

It has a large hinterland behind it. Although comparatively small in size and shape, still it is divided into four divisions for the purpose of administration. They are the Crater, Maalla, Steamer Point and Shaikh Othman. The Crater is the centre of great activity, seat of learning and source of income to many.

The Steamer Point, as the name indicates, is merely a place where all steamers call in. It is in full vigour and movement on the days of the arrival of the steamers. It is the centre of the European residents and is better in sanitation and cleanliness than the Crater.

Maalla is a mid-station between Crater and Steamer Point, but the Port Trust wharf here creates interest and makes Maalla very active during the day, although at night it is more like a village.

SHAIKH OTHMAN.

Shaikh Othman, which was once but a small village, is now considered the sanitorium of Aden, whither invalids generally go and stay for a time to recoup their health. It is no doubt a healthy place and abounds in large reservoirs of underground water and as Aden is almost bereft of rain it depends for water supply on these reservoirs. The water supply and drainage scheme which is being carried out by the Aden Settlement is nearing completion and this with the electricity project will make it still more important.

Nevertheless, the tanks of the Crater are of great service for the storage and supply of rain water during the rains, which are few and far between. These tanks, known as the Tawella Tanks, are the work of ancient Arabs whose skill is highly spoken of in history and when one visits the tanks one cannot but marvel and wonder at the ingenuity, patience, skill of the ancient Arabs,—so much so that any passenger who comes from the East or the West, does not pass through Aden without first driving to the Tawella Tanks and having a snapshot of them.

Mrs. SHANTABAI KASHALKAR, Lady Superintendent of Bombay Municipal Girls' Schools, and a well-known social worker, has been presented with a medal by the Swadeshi Mill Women Workers' Society in grateful appreciation of her services to the Society She has also been appointed by the Hindu Widow Remarriage Association as its Secretary.

The next interesting features of Aden are the tunnels, which, although they were originally intended as a war measure, are now utilized for the transport of camel carts, thus preventing congestion, delay and nuisance to the motoring public who drive through the main roads.

The chief occupation of the people is largely commerce and the chief commodities of export are skin, coffee, gum, shell, etc., while the chief commodities of imports are piece-goods and all necessaries.

Education which was very backward some years ago has now developed very rapidly and it is pleasing to note parents taking interest in the education of their children and no doubt in a short time the standard of education will reach a high level.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

After the occupation of Aden by the British Government in 1839 and when the Hinterland was left open for the various tribes to enter Aden for the purpose of business and employment, the British Government was moved when it saw the large number of emigrants coming in, suffering from variety of diseases. This led to the opening of a hospital for those poor stricken people as well as for Aden's own indigenous people and for the Indians, so that there came into existence the Civil Hospital situated centrally in the Settlement.

The services of a lady doctor and nursing sisters were only recently introduced and the patients are attended to day and night.

There are three isolated wards, one for tuberculosis patients and one for infectious cases and the third is a lunatic asylum, all fitted with up-to-date requirements. There is a fourth isolated ward which is used in times of epidemics.

There are also a few private dispensaries maintained either by the missionaries or by philanthropic gentlemen. These dispensaries are well patronised and the attendance at each may safely be said to be in the vicinity of a thousand out-patients, monthly.

THE LATE 'RANJI' AND INDIAN ASTROLOGY

Bombay Astrologer Who Predicted Events Accurately

An authorized biography of the late Jam Saheb or Ranji (as he was probably better known amongst the world's cricket loving public) is expected to be published very soon and the author of this book, Mr. Roland Wild, has been living with the present Jam Saheb for some time past and working on it.

The book when published, would undoubtedly fill the gap of an authentic life of the late Ranji and it is interesting to notice that the British author recently called on Mr. Ramkrishna Hareshvar Pandit and examined the correspondence that had been carried on between Ranji and his astrologer who had successfully predicted several events in the great cricketer's life including his sad death.

MR. R. H. PANDIT.

"RANJI'S" FAITH

Ranji, indeed, had had great faith in Mr. Pandit's powers in astrological prediction and confidently spoke to his friends in England about events that were foreshadowed for him. Mr. Pandit had forecast the present Jamsaheb's ascension to the Gadi as accurately and has since been honoured with the title of Rajguru with the handsome allowance attached to the State post.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. Wild's book would no doubt treat of an account of Mr. Pandit's predictions which forestalled the actual date of the illness and death of the Ranji and an account of this is bound to interest a large number of people in this country and elsewhere.

MASSAGE

Moghuls Introduced This Art In India

(By Maneck Fardunji Mullah)

Massage, its science and its art were well-known in ancient Persia. With the growth of the Persian Empire the knowledge of Massage spread to Rome and in Sparta. In Persia massage is known by the name of "Malis".

Massage was introduced in India by the Moghuls during the Moghul Empire. The Moghuls built special institutes called "Hamamkhanas" for the purpose. At present they go under the name of Turkish Baths. The massage given in these places is generally elementary and rough. In the Indian language, massage is known by the name of "Champi."

With the fall of the Roman Empire the knowledge and practice of massage gradually died out in Europe. About the year 1700 A.D. massage was started in France, and as its good effects became known it gradually spread amongst the other countries of Europe.

In or about the year 1813 A.D., the Royal Central Institute of Sweden, which is now amongst the leading institutes of the world started teaching the art of massage on strictly scientific lines. The well-known Swedish fencer, Peter Henry Ling, about the same time discovered that in the course of teaching fencing to his pupils his strength and vitality was considerably increased, and it was as a result thereof that the well-known Swedish movement came into existence. These movements were given a trial in the Royal Central Institute and were an immediate success. These movements are generally practised after the manipulations by the masseur and the two combined go under the name of "Swedish Massage."

MR. MANECK FARDUNJI MULLAH.

As is usually the case, masseur were at first looked upon with great distrust and suspicion by the public in general and the medical profession in particular, but gradually as the masseur themselves studied anatomy and physiology, and as the results of their work were universally successful, massage has come into its own and is now recognized as a necessity by the medical profession particularly after a long and serious illness or operation, with the result that at present in most of the hospitals on the Continent there is a separate department for massage.

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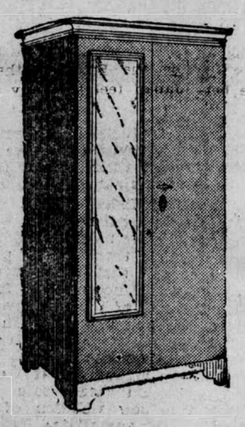

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THE MEN WHO RULE JAPAN

Pen Pictures Of Saionji: Saito: Araki: Takahashi: Hirota: Toyoma

Mr. Sterling Fisher, Jr., the author of the following article in "Current History," is an American journalist whose knowledge of Japanese affairs is the result of several years spent in the Far East.)

Japan to-day presents the phenomenon of a stanchly monarchist country with its leadership drawn chiefly from the ranks of the humble. Of the six or more men who now dominate the scene, only one—Prince Kimmochi Saionji, the Elder Statesman—was born an aristocrat. The others are self-made men, the stories of whose rise suffer nothing by comparison with noted American examples.

Premier Makoto Saito, son of a retainer of a feudal lord, was once a page in a government office. General Sadao Araki, the War Minister, began at a little soya bean sauce factory. The

GENERAL SENJURO HAYASHII.
New Minister of War.

Finance Minister, Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi, born of a poor court artist and a parlor maid, first worked as a cup-bearer at a Buddhist temple and then as an indentured farm labourer in California—a job that was little better than slavery. A poor stone cutter was the father of Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, while Mitsuru Toyama, rhe leader of the most notorious of the reactionary ronin bands, was still poorer, and had at one time to accept assistance from Hirota's family.

No less remarkable is the fact that most of these active leaders of a youthfully vigorous people are advanced in age. Only Araki and Hirota are younger than threescore and ten. The former is 57 and the latter 55, but Prince Saionji is 84; Finance Minister Takanashi ani Mitsuru Toyama are each 73 and Premier Saito is 75.

PRINCE SAIONJI

Prince Saionji, the sole aristocrat among them is the greatest democrate of them all. His title of Elder Statesman (Genro) is based on nothing more substantial than tradition; yet it makes him, in times of stress, the Emperor's chief adviser and personal representative. Saionji, in his long span of life, has witnessed a complete political cycle in Japan. He saw feudalism break down and, as the commander of an armoured samurai unit, helped to restore the power of the Emporer, which through the centuries had been usurped by the military rulers, the Shoguns.

Saionji saw constitutionalism established in Japan and helped to set up the Parliament. He assisted the rise of the party system and later became president of the Seiyukai party. He spurred his country on toward democracy by helping Takashi Hara to become the first Prime Minister of common blood. But he has also seen heavy assaults upon the representative system that he fostered and in his eighty-third year he had to step in, after the assassination of Premier Inukai, to preserve it by rejecting reactionaries and choosing for the Premiership another upholder of parliamentarism, Admiral Saito.

The life of the Elder Statesman has resembled that of a story-book prince. A member of a family of courtiers of the most ancient lineage, he started his career as a monarchist of the romantic tyre byy dashing, armourclad, to the capture of castles. As a reward, the youth was raised to the office of Prefect, but he had felt the adventurous stir of Japan's Golden Age and quickly put away this dignity to join the ranks of the young men hastening to the Occident to taste its strange, new civilization. Saionji chose France and that country so suited his alert and vivacious temperament that he remained there for ten years, studying and parading the boulevards with young radicals, including the late Georges Clemenceau.

Back in Japan at the age of 33, he at first found readjustment to the stricter atmosphere difficult. For a year he daringly blazoned his radical ideas in his newspaper, the "Oriental Liberal". Soon, however, he yielded to the pressure of conservative friends, gave up journalism and entered politics. In the three following decades he held nearly a score of the highest posts, ultimately becoming Premier for two terms.

PREMIER SAITO

Theoretically Saionji retired in 1914, when he gave up the leadership of the Seiyukai. Actually this was only the beginning of a new period of usefulness, which has not yet ended. Summoned by the Emperor in 1916 for a conference, together with the three remaining Elder Statesmen, he was from that time counted among them. Now, only he remains. Throughout these years so boldly has he stood out as a champion of democratic institutions that he was one of those marked in 1932 for assassination by patriotic reactionaries. But he escaped, to set the tottering parliamentary system on the forward road again. Little wonder that, as long as Saito sits quietly in his villa besides the sea at Okitsu, awaiting any call by the Emperor, the liberals of Japan feel that any setback they

MR. KOREIKIYO TAKASHI.
Finance Minister.

receive must be but temporary.

Premier Saito, whose calm is as proverbial as the Roosevelt smile, is also a defender of the parliamentary system. When the world seems topsy-turvey and excitement is high, there is Saito, still cool and unperturbed. His very bearing dissipates feverish fears and restores confidence. For a Premier, Saito is relatively little mentioned in the press, for he prefers it that way. Seldom does he make public addresses or give interviews; seldom does he talk much, even to his own Cabinet. He listens, smoothes over differences, calms anger and adjusts conflicting views. In the end, when he does have his say he cuts straight to the heart of the matter, winning general respect.

Soon after Saito took office the press began to complain that he had no definite programme for the country's finances, for farm relief, for the next naval conference, for anything. The speedy end of his Cabinet was being predicted before it had even settled down to work. But now, how changed is the tone! Acclaimed on all sides for his "natural gift for inaction," the Premier is credited with having brought popular emotions more or less under control, with having tided the nation over the danger of a 'coup d'etat' and with having given a new lease of life to representative government.

Though Saito is an Admiral and former Minister of the Navy, he shuns wearing the uniform or in any other way causing people to think of him as a man of arms. His methods, too, are the antithesis of those usually regarded as military. He handles people not by commands, prohibitions and threats, but by friendly reasoning.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA.

It was this trait that took the Koreans by surprise when in 1919, soon after serious uprisings, he became their Governor General. The Koreans, thinking of his title of Admiral, expected him to continue the military methods that had aroused discontent from the moment of annexation to Japan in 1910, but on the very day of Saito's entry into Seoul to assume his duties the eyes of the Koreans were opened to the character of their new chief. As the official procession rolled through the streets from the station toward the government offices, a Korean pushed his way to the front of the hostile throng and hurled a bomb at the Governor General's carriage. There was a thunderous explosion and members of Saito's mission fell wounded. But Saito was unharmed and unshaken. Maintaining his calm and kindly de-

GENERAL SADAO ARAKI
Ex-War Minister.

meanour, he ordered his driver to continue; all along the line of the procession he saluted the Koreans with an unchanged air of friendliness and affability.

His administration continued in this spirit, and when, ten years later, he retired, he left a country in which his sympathy had brought about a progress that had been regarded as impossible. These same healing, qualities are now aiding Japan itself in the present period of crisis.

ARAKI.

General Araki, War Minister in the Saito Cabinet, is primarily a spiritual leader, resembling some austere St. Francis more than an ambitious Napoleon. As far as genius for command in the field and for organization are concerned, a half dozen of the Japanese Generals who conducted the recent Manchurian campaigns are undoubtedly his equal, if not his superior. But at a time when materialistic civilization had begun to weaken the "native Japanese spirit," Araki sprang from relative obscurity to summon the nation to the ideals of the old samurai—blind loyalty, disdain of wealth and ease, and love of danger.

Soon after the fighting broke out in Manchuria in September, 1931, the army exhibited considerable unrest and discontent, especially over the Cabinet's "weak" policy of seeking to limit conquest. Then it was that the name of Araki, commander of a division at Kumamoto, occurred to the military leaders, who saw the need of a new mental and spiritual discipline. They remembered him as the soldier-evangelist who, some years before as president of the Military College, had instilled his spiritual message in the young cadets.

Araki soon won over not only the rank and file of the military forces, but most of the public as well. He is no polished orator, but he is an intensely earnest one, and his doctrine of ascetic sacrifice for the national family and the Emperor "father" was what the masses wanted to help them bear both their military and their economic deprivations.

Frank and direct himself, Araki despises politics, with its evasions and quibbling. He and the other military leaders, because of their desire to eliminate politicians and to dominate the nation, have been likened to the arrogant officer class of Czarist Russia and Imperial Germany. But the resemblance is only superficial, for the German and Russian officers represented privilege while the Japanese are drawn mostly from the lower grades on the economic scale.

(Continued on page 14).

POUND, FRANC AND DOLLAR

A Symposium On Slimming

(BY G. D. H. COLE.)

Mr. Pound: Good morning, Mr. Dollar. I hope you are feeling well.

Mr. Dollar: Not too bad, Mr. Pound. The fact is I have been trying to get my weight down. The doctors have been giving me some pretty curious medicine. I am a lot lighter than I was, though not quite so light as I hope to be. My doctor says he may have to get my weight down to half what it used to be, before I shall be thoroughly cured. But it may not come to that. He may be satisfied as long as he can get at least 40 per cent. off.

Mr. Pound: Even that's a lot to lose, Mr. Dollar. I had a course of rather the same treatment two or three years ago myself. I was having very bad indigestion before that, until the doctors finally agreed to reduce my weight. But I've been a great deal better since, and I only wish they had done it sooner than they did. I used to be much too fat before 1931.

Mr. Dollar: The world used to be full of fat people; but now-a-days the doctors seem to agree there's nothing like being thin.

FAT OR MUSCLE?

Mr. Pound: Not all of them, Mr. Dollar. That M. Franc, who lives next door to me, says he will not go in for this slimming treatment on any account. His doctor doesn't hold with it either.

Mr. Dollar: He does look fat, doesn't he? But there's no compulsion on him to get much thinner unless he wants to. I expect he eats too much.

Mr. Pound: In fact, I don't think he eats so much as you and I do. He says he isn't really fat at all, only burley and big-built, so that people mistake for fat what is in truth bone and muscle.

Mr. Dollar: Well, as long as he feels in good health, that's the main thing. No need to get in the doctor's hands unless you're ill.

M. Franc: Were you talking about me? I wish I did feel well. I do not feel well at all. But it is not this slimming that will make me well.

Mr. Pound: I tell you, it did a lot of good to me; and Mr. Dollar says, it is doing him good, too. But perhaps you've got a different kind of constitution.

M. Franc: What is wrong with me, my friends, is that I am being ruined. It is the worry that is driving me out of my health. Ever since you two gentlemen took to slimming, and so many more like you, my little shop has been deserted. No one comes any longer to buy my goods; for are they not all starving themselves as these so absurd doctors command? But if I cannot sell, where shall I get the money to buy, and keep myself well-nourished as a gentlemen should be? I am driven to distraction, my friends. I have been compelled to command my good wife to order less of everything.

Mr. Dollar: I guess we've all had to do that in these days. But what about your next-door neighbour, Herr Mark? He is like you, and believes in keeping stout.

M. Franc: But no, I assure you. In his case it is all a pretence. He pads himself out to look as if he were fat and prosperous; but he is in truth a mere skeleton. He buys nothing. He does not even pay his debts, though I am assured he could afford to pay more than he pretends.

Mr. Pound: I agree with you there, M. Franc. Herr Mark ought to pay up—especially as I hear he is paying off what he owes Mynheer van Gulden.

Mr. Dollar: Stop a minute, you two. If you are talking about people who do not pay their debts, what about me? You both owe me a tidy packet of money, you'll admit.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

M. Franc: That is quite another matter, Mr. Dollar. It is an old story. I would without doubt pay you if I could; but my wife—she will not permit. She tells me she cannot spare anying money.

thing more from the housekeep-

Mr. Pound: As for me, Mr. Dollar, you'll agree I do try to keep on the right-side by paying you something, even if it isn't much. And I think that entitles me to a little consideration. If you go on slimming at this rate, I shall have to start slimming again, too, though I think I'm thin enough already. I'm like M. Franc. I can't afford to buy things to eat, unless other people come and buy things in my shop.

M. Franc: Ah, no, Mr. Pound. You are much too thin already. You must on no account let yourself get any thinner, or where shall I be

Mr. Pound: Changing your doctor, I shouldn't wonder. M. Franc.

M. Franc: These doctors! Do you remember, my friends, how beautifully we used to manage when, though we had a doctor, we none of us ever consulted him, but all just ate what came to us, without giving the matter a thought?

Mr. Dollar: I reckon you were both younger then.

Mr. Pound: But you're the youngest of us all, Mr. Dollar.

Mr. Dollar: But just you think of the rate I've lived at—and mean to live at again, when I once get over this batch of trouble. No more doctors for me then.

M. Franc: It is not wise to go the pace. Myself, I believe in the prudent and quiet life.

DOCTORS AND QUACKS.

Mr. Pound: Prudent, I agree. But I like a bit of a bust every now and then.

Mr. Dollar: Gee! So do I. It ain't natural, holding yourself in, and feeling an aching void just where you want a nice full sensation.

Mr. Pound: I wonder if we shouldn't all be better advised if we went back to the old doctor some day, instead of consulting these young fellows, who think they know so much. Your still have Doctor Or, don't you, M. Franc?

M. Franc: Dr. Etalon Or, yes. I recommend you strongly to return to him. I left him once, and went to the same quack who ruined Herr Mark's constitution. Never again!

Mr. Dollar: I don't agree with you. I've had plenty of Dr. Or, and I mean to have no more unless he changes his prescription. But there's something to be said for that young son-in-law of his, Dr Stable Price.

Mr. Pound: If you ask me, that man's a crank. I rather think I shall do without a doctor at all, and wait to see how you two get on.

Mr. Dollar: I tell you, I'm feeling a lot better already. You'd much better call in one of my men

Mr. Pound: You seem to have so many doctors.

M. Franc: You will all have to come back to Dr. Or, in the end.

Mr Dollar: Maybe, when I'm feeling well again.

Mr. Pound: Just possibly, when he has forgotten some of his old ways. But never on the old terms.—("Financial News.").

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

INTIMATE PICTURE OF LENIN

Clara Zetkin's Reminiscences

REMINISCENCES OF LENIN: By Clara Zetkin. Published by International Publishers, New York.

"Take a good look at him," said Rosa Luxumburg to Clara Zetkin. "That is Lenin. Look at the self-willed, stubborn head. A real Russian peasant's head with a few faintly Asiatic lines. That man will try to overturn mountains. Perhaps, he will be crushed by them. But he will never yield." This was said ten years before the Great Russian Revolution "that shook the world," while the complete rout of the 1905 revolution was still green in the memory of all. And Lenin did not yield. He did overturn mountains. He crushed those who wished him crushed. Lenin won.

Clara Zetkin, who presents her "Reminiscences of Lenin," was a noted personality in the German Communist Movement, respected and esteemed by all. She was the oldest member of the Reich that was destined to be overthrown eventually by Hitler. Clara came in contact with Lenin for the first time in 1907. It was at Stuttgart during the World Congress of the Second International. Since then she had been continuously associated with him in his work. After the outbreak of the Russian Revolution she met him in Moscow in 1920. The present "Reminiscences" are, therefore, of the period of intense stress and strain, of the period of struggle and consolidation.

Clara Zetkin gives us an intimate character of Lenin and one who reads her book will find that this man Lenin, the greatest revolutionary personality of the age, the creator of a new age and a new history, the man who was dreaded by the bourgeoisie and adored by the proletariat—was as simple and human as man can be. Unlike the many who, on accession to positions of power and influence from the ranks, studiously study the manner in which "the upper ten cough and spit" so that they may also be classed among the tail-coated respectability, "Lenin lost himself in the rank and file of the comrades, was with them, one of the many. In him there was no trace of the 'master man' and he did not attempt at acting as a 'personality.' He was, indeed, a personality."

It was at a meeting in her apartments. Punctual to the minute, as he always was, he came. The comrades were already deep in discussion. "Good day, comrades," says Lenin and forthwith joins the discussion. Clara quite naturally took it for granted that every one knew Lenin, and so did not think it necessary to introduce him to the other comrades. After about ten minutes of discussion, she tells us, "one of them drew me aside and asked softly:

"Tell me comrade Clara, who is that comrade?"

"What, didn't you recognise him?" I replied. "That is comrade Lenin."

"You don't mean it?" exclaimed my friend. "I thought that like some great man he would keep us waiting till we are stiff. The simplest comrade could not be more simple and genial. You should see how our ex-Comrade Hermann Muller solemnly walks about the Reichstag in his tail coat, since he has been a Chancellor." That is Lenin, the man and therein lies the secret of his greatness.

There is no dearth of books on Lenin. Enemies have painted him as a Tarzan or the monster-man and doled stories for grannies in bourgeois homes to frighten innocent babies to sleep. Admirers have drawn his picture as the saviour of humanity. But Clara Zetkin's "Reminiscences of Lenin" stand apart from these in uniqueness. Her book refers to the period when Europe was in revolutionary ferment. In the wake of the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia new and complex problems were created, and new ideas came to the fore with an audacious challenge. Healthy and natural though these were, they also constituted a danger of no mean order.

Faced with universal hostility outside and threatened by counter-revolution within, the victory of the Russian proletariat and its historic task were in imminent danger of utter collapse. Only a master mind could save the country in such a situation. And Lenin did save both the country and the Revolution. How was it then that he could achieve what seemed impossible of achievement? Clara Zetkin provides the answer in this book. All fundamental questions facing the Marxian in action, e.g. the new culture and art, the new sex and morality and, above all, the domination of tactics in political action, are comprehensively expressed. To every student of Leninism this book is an invaluable guide. It is otherwise also useful as furnishing a clear exposition of the Communist debacle in Germany.

N.

YOGA

The unique system of physico-mental culture which goes by the name of Yoga and which India, through centuries of concentrated effort, has developed to a stage almost bordering on perfection, has been steadily gaining recognition among an increasing circle of Western students of Indian culture and thought as an institution which is worth careful study. Till recently there was a disposition among Western scholars and observers of Indian life and customs to treat the claims of the Yoga system with utter scorn. Deeper study of the subject and the efforts of Indians themselves to present the system in its true colours, divesting it of the pseudo-mystical folds in which it had come to be enveloped at the hands of charlatans and inexperienced devotees of the system, have contributed not a little to dispel scepticism and to raise the dignity and value of the system in the eyes of Western students. The writings of Western scholars like Max Muller, Moore and Flagg and the lectures and writings of Indian students of Yoga like Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Dr. Brajendranath Seal, Justice Woodroffe, and, Srish Chandra Basu have been instru-

SRI YOGENDRA

mental in disabusing minds, both in the West and the East, of the wrong notions about the methods and the function of Yoga.

More recently still, two prominent Indian students of Yoga, Sri Kuvalayananda of the Kaivalyadhama of Lonavla and Bombay and Sri Yogendra, of the Yoga Institute, Bulsar, have done more than any other living Indians to reveal to the world the riches of the Yoga system and to popularise it in its true colours. For a sane and correct exposition of the system one cannot do better than turn to the series of scholarly volumes issued from the Yoga Institute and the two journals "Yoga Mimansa" and "Yoga" edited by Sri Kuvalayananda and Sri Yogendra respectively. In the February number of "Yoga" the development of the conception of Yoga from the earliest Vedic days is traced in an article entitled "Synthetic Yoga". The "eight-fold path" of Yoga, beginning with "Yama" or "Restraint" is expounded in a second article, while "Padmasana" and its variations are treated in another article. A section of the magazine is devoted to Yoga culture by women, in which Sita Devi, the writer, rightly points out that women in India have never been and should not be denied the benefits of a knowledge of the system. The efforts of Sri Yogendra to popularise Yoga culture in its true form deserve the best thanks of his countrymen.

RECENT FICTION

Under Twelve Stars.—By Harry Stephen Keeler.

The Crooked Samaritan.—By Paul Trent.

Shadow on the House.—By E. Charles Bivian.

Through the Mist.—By E. Maria Albanesi.

Sonata Gold.—By Harold Blindloss.

(Published by Ward, Lock & Co.)

To those who love a rattling good mystery story that never lets the reader down, I can strongly recommend "Shadow on the House": the plot, the telling of it, the dialogue—all these are miles ahead of anything this writer has given us so far. The story centres round the unhappy married life of a research chemist and industrialist with the eternal triangle leading to tragedy. There is quite a dibolically clever murder and interest in the discovery of its perpetrator is well sustained though we know several chapters ahead what the end is going to be. In this respect, Mr. Vivian throws overboard the popular trick of springing an incredible surprise on the reader within the last four or five pages. But this, be it understood, never detracts from the merits of the book and the reader can count on being satisfied—there are no inexplicable loose ends that would leave him fuming;

Under Twelve Stars, Mr. Keeler's latest performance, is a story of quite a different order: it has all the elements of an American "hustle" story—the action is swift with plenty of thrills and surprises. But all this and much else that Keeler story-readers know, is not very convincing—there are far too many striking coincidences. The statistical chances of any one of the coincidences mentioned here—and it is on these that the whole story hangs—occurring in real life are about eight million to one: And when you remember that there are about a score of such coincidences in less than two hundred and fifty pages, you get the reason for this dissatisfaction. Add to this the fact that there is too much of repetition, with not even the redeeming feature of witty telling that mitigates this blemish in writers like Jefferson Farjeon. Compared with "The Amazing Web," this is a very poor piece of work.

"The Crooked Samaritan" and "Through the Mist" are two plain and homely types of stories with nothing to distinguish them from the usual novels of this kind. The first of these tells us about the efforts of dutiful children to vindicate their much suspected father while the second would have been a very dull life history of an average middleaged woman but for its sutble humour and characterisation. There is of course a mild type of love interest running and stripped of its occasionally sloppy sentimentalism both the books should repay casual perusal.

And last but not least is Mr. Bindloss' 'Sonata Gold:" we know the setting of these Blindloss stories, that hinterland of undiscovered remance hallowed by the exploits of the Canadian Royal Mounted constabulary There are thrills enough and to spare here and all through there is no strain on the reader's credulity—probably because one knows so little about the places in this yarn. It is very comforting to be told that such exciting things do happen in the remoter parts of this globe, though no complacent suburbanite would like them nearer home. But one purpose of good fiction is to make us forget truth and this is what Mr. Blindloss' story does with a vengeance.

ANANDA GITA

The Ananda Gita by Gangadas H. Jaisinghani with an introduction by Arthur Young. Price Rs. 3/8. To be had of Taraporewalla Sons & Co. Hornby Road, Bombay.

The author of this book hails from Sind, the land of Sufism and mysticism. Through all the five hundred poems which the book contains there is an under current of mysticism. The mystics often speak in a language which is likely to be misconstrued by the average reader. Omar Khayyam uses freely words like goblet and wine in his poems, which might lead one to think that the great Persian poet was addicted to wine. The divine love which intoxicates the saints and mystics and makes them forget the external world is compared to wine.

The Ananda Gita or the Song of Bliss is not in any way connected with the Bhagvat Gita The man in the street has his existence only in the sense-plane; to him the solid world of brick and stone is the only reality. The poet soars on the wings of fancy and gives us glimpses of the world of Ideas. One can forget sorrow and misery of the world by reading these poems, and taste that Ananda which will

KAZI AHMED MIAN, editor of "Shahab," an Urdu monthly magazine and author of a dozen Urdu books and several Urdu and Persian poems, has recently discovered Egyptian hieroglyphics in an inscription in the Khapra-Kodia cave at Junagad.

lead him higher in the ascent of spiritual life.

A HINDU PRAYER BOOK

ALTAR FLOWERS. Published by Swami Vireshwarananda, Adwaita Ashram, Mayavati, Almora, Himalayas. Price Re. 1.

The book contains choicest hymns, culled from Sanskrit and translated into English. Psalms and canticles are sung all over Christendom. In all countries saints and devotees have sung the praise of the Most High. Rightly has it been said, "out of the fullness of heart, the mouth speaketh." Sanskrit literature is replete with hymns of thousands of saints, whose realisations and experiences have enriched Indian culture. The dominant note of Indian culture and Vedanta has been to see One in the midst of many, to discover the formless behind the different forms of the Deity.

The publisher of this prayer book is to be congratulated for removing a long-felt want of modern India. It is a pity that with such a rich legacy handed down by his ancestors, the educated Hindu of to-day has not clear conception of Godhead and the mode of prayers. We shall be glad to see this prayer book, aptly named. Altar Flowers, in the hands of our modernised Hindu brothers and sisters. Selection of the Sanskrit verses is admirable and the get-up of the book is excellent.

EVERARD BRINGLE: by John Owen (Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London).

To the student of English social history during the 18th century this novel should provide instructive reading in an agreeable form. Mr. Owen's style is cultured, his description of the condition of the industrial workers of the time when Lancashire was beginning to build its textile industry poignantly detailed and sympathetic. Mr. Bringle, the hero of the novel, is the heir to a peerage who dislikes being a whig but has no relish for Toryism. He is consumed with a passion for actively contributing in the work of ameliorating the condition of the working classes. His enthusiasm shocks the class from which he springs. The merit of the book is that the author manages to sustain the readers' interest in the story in spite of the lengthy introspective studies of her own character by the hero on every possible occasion.

BUILDING OF NATION'S FUTURE

Begins With The Child

"BAL VINOD," NAVAYUGA VACHANMALLA, BY MR. T. VYAS L. R. DESAI, LONGMAN'S GREEN AND CO. (GUJARATI).

The task of the educationist is the task of the builder of the nation's future. The educationist, found at present in schools, Colleges and Universities is, mostly, an administrator not often a teacher and seldom an educationist. Consequently, the educationist outside has no helpful contact with the one inside these institutions. And, the educationist, in the highest sense of the term, is essential for the advancement of every phase of a nation's life. The mental horizon of those who influence national life has been changed. With that change, the self-complacency that marked their thought and activities is vanishing. The dissatisfaction of the reformer and his reformist palliatives have been detected to touch only the surface. For, he has failed to persuade the educationist to help him begin with the beginning—with the child. The sermons of the reformer have no relation, close or remote, with the text-book teacher. The world that has now learnt to examine educational activities for the fundamental values of life logically seeks to establish not only a definite but also an intimate relationship as well between the ideas of the educationist, public worker and prophet, outside and the methods of the educationist inside the schools, colleges and universities.

The series of text-books for children compiled by Syts. Vyas and Desai entitled "Bal Vinod" and "Nava Yuga Vachanmalla" clearly indicates that searching tendency. The books are not compiled haphazard. They have been planned. There has been a definite outlook, decided convictions, behind their plan. The experiences of the child serve as the basis for programmes that arouse child interest in reading, writing, dialogue or measured rhythm of poetry or biography. Interest thus precedes information. And, information is subordinate to experience. Aspirations take the place of "morals."

Perhaps, this will not be understood by those who have been brought up to ask the child to study, those who have never sat down with the child to play with, study and understand its mind. Let them take these text-books and permit the child to benefit by them and they will soon realise that these books, very rightly, lead the child to become its own best teacher.

The compilers of the series aim at developing "aesthetic sense, independent thought and self-expression." Fortunately, the aim has not remained merely an aim. Fortunately that has been so, not accidentally. For, the pictures which illustrate this series of text books for children have been thoughtfully designed. And the compilers are fortunate in the sense that they have been able to secure the services of artists not only fully competent to draw but competent to understand the child mind, willing to help it and ready to fulfil their responsibilities towards them. The compilers have thus added the artist to the front rank, quite justifiably, of the educationist and public worker. The artist must secure both his status and freedom for national service.

K. H. V.

BOOK NOTES

"Queen Marie" of Rumania has written "The Story of My Life" which will be published in two illustrated volumes by Messrs. Cassell.

* * * *

Dr. E. S. Russel's new book on "The Behaviour of Animals," which Edward Arnold will shortly publish, provides a concise guide to the principles of observation and interpretation. A feature of it is that the author does not like some other scientists, belittle the valuable knowledge of shepherds, dog-breeders, and sportsmen though he does stress the need for scientific interpretation and shows the fallacies to be guarded against.

* * * *

Macmillan will shortly publish "An Anthology of Wit," selected by Guy Boas. Mr. Boas has exercised a wide choice in his selections. Samuel Butler is found in juxta-position with Dame Ethel Symth, Stephen Leacock with Charles Lamb, J. B. Priestley with Oliver Goldsmith. Harold Nicolson, Lytton Strachey, Rose Macaulay, G. K. Chesterton, E. M. Delafield, A. A. Milne are among the other moderns represented.

Mr. Cosmo Hamilton whose new novel is called "the Splendour of Torches," has just returned from a lecture tour in the United States. His book is to be dramatized.

* * * *

To celebrate the Centenary of William Morris's birth on March 24th, 1834, the Nonesuch Press will publish an omnibus "Selected Prose and Poetry of William Morris.' It will contain the whole of "News from Nowhere" and "A Dream of John Ball," with two other tales in prose; the whole of "The Wanderers" from "The Earthly Paradise"; a selection of the shorter poems; and eleven essays and lectures (perhaps the most enduring and significant of Morris's Writings) amounting to about 80,000 words of the 320,000 or so in the volume.

* * * *

Messrs. Watts will publish on March 8th "Modern Knowledge and Old Beliefs," by Mr. Vivian Phelips. This is described as a study of the consequences of the impact of modern knowledge upon orthodox religious views. An earlier book, "The Churches and Modern Thought," by the same author and publishers has been in wide demand.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

JAMALUDDIN AFGHANI, By Kazi Abdul Gaffar, Can be had from the Jamea-e-Milliya, Qarau Bagh, Delhi, Crown 16 mo., Pp. 70. Annas 8.

This is the reprint of a lecture delivered by Kazi Abdul Ghaffar at the Jamea-e-Milliya, Delhi, on the 21st February 1932. It deals only with broad outlines of the life of that great protagonist of Pan-Islamism who flourished in the latter part of the nineteenth century and who was a terror for all the Muslim autocrats of the day like Nasiruddin Shah Qachar and Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan. The book also brings out all those ideals for which Saiyed Jamaluddin lived and strived, one of them being the much-desired unity of the Shiahs and the Sunnis.

The Urdu language is fortunate that it possesses three books on the life and works of this great man of the nineteenth century. Out of these three, two have been published by the Jamea while the third was written by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan long long ago. Those who wish to pursue the subject further, will do well to read all these instructive books.

The language of the book under notice is very elegant as regards its style and diction. The Kazi is a veteran writer and can demand respect from his readers.

"GULBAUG". By Saiyed Mahmud Azam Tirmizi. Published by the Jamea-e-Milliya, Delhi. Crown 16 mo. Pp. 40. Annas 6.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Dhavata Dhota (Mar.) by B. V. Varerkar (Bharat Gaurav Grantha Mala, Bombay) price Rs. 2.

Papers on Currency and the Reserve Bank for India, by S. K. Sarma (S. Krishnaswami and Co., Trichinopoly).

Pelmanism and Health Culture (T. Werner Laurie, London), price 3/6.

Keeping Milk Goats in India, by J. L. Goheen, Sangli, price As. 8.

The Fiddling Cracksman, by Harry S. Keeler (Ward Lock and Co., London).

Bala Vidnyan (Guj.) Part III. by Mrs. Vimla Setalvad, (Pushtakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal? Baroda).

Modern Knowledge and Old Beliefs, by Vivian Phelips (Watts and Co., London) price 1|.

Steele Eey's Revenge, by T. L. Und (T. Werner Laurie, London).

The Missing Treaty, by Carlton Dawe (T. Werner Laurie, London(.

All those who read these few poems of Mr. Tirmizi will really relish what can be regarded as true and inspiring poetry. Here high thinking is beautifully mixed up with well-chosen words and sweat diction. The poems seem to have emerged from the depths of the poet's heart and as such they are full of sincerity and nobility.

"Z."

A Poetic Anthology

"Links with the Past."—By M. B. Pithawalla. The Poetry League, London.

This is a little collection of poems with an introduction from Mr. Fowler Wright. The writer himself unburdens his soul in a further introduction nearly twice as long and after a pictorial dedication to one Franey—who, we understand, is also a link with the past—we are let on to the "real thing." The poems, apart from a certain pietic dignity, due more to the theme than to any intrinsic merit of style, are dull and sometimes obscure. The price indicated is rupees two and the book can be obtained either from the publishers or the author's address (Victoria Street, Karachi.)

ANNUAL GATHERING OF URDU POETS

The Banzn-e-Khayal" is holding its annual Moshaira on the 30th and 31st of March in Bombay. Invitations have been sent to prominent Urdu poets and it is expected that as many as 20, if not more, will come and entertain the Urdu-knowing public of this city. Maulana Ahsan of the Aligarh University has very kindly accepted the presidentship. Prominent poets like Fani Badayuni, Hafiz Jalandhari, Josh Malihabadi, Saghar Nizami, Simab Akbarabadi, Bismil Allahabadi, Kaif, Zarif, Diler, Qamar and others will attend. The gathering, as was the case last year, is expected to be a great success. Admission will be by tickets.

"Z."

BHAGVAT—GITA

The "Bhagvat-Gita" is compiled and published by Lala Ambaram Waghela, Kondita Village, Andheri, Bombay. It is the second edition of the publication by Mr. Waghela in Gujarati for free distribution among Gujarati readers Those who want copies of the Bhagvat-Gita will receive it free by sending annas two to cover postal charges.

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Women's Art Exhibition— Srimati Hansa Mehta Denounces Bankruptcy —Merely Financial—Or Intellectual Also— Poison From Girls Schools —And Women's Educational Institutions—

Art Notes ----And Events

Spread To Home, City And Nation —"Handicrafts" Is Lumber—Art Is Not Background — For Social Parasites —New Woman Demands—New Outlook On Art —New Homes —For The New Nation.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The first exhibition of "Fine Arts and Handicrafts" arranged by the National Council of Women In India met, rightly, with an encouraging response. And, there are many who would, naturally, wish, like Lady Brabourne, that the first attempt should not be the last, that the Bombay section of the N. C. W. I should continue to arouse interest and educate women's opinion, outlook and activities in art.

SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT.

If that is really the feeling also of those actively directing the local N. C. W. I., it is not less necessary than opportune to remember that the response to the subsequent exhibitions cannot be the same as that offered to the first attempt. It will either increase or decrease. It will depend entirely on the manner in which the N. C. W. I. seeks and interprets public sympathy and support.

PUBLIC DUTY, NOT BENEVOLENCE

Short notice and the hustling inefficiencies of first attempts threaten to remain permanent features of most of the public institutions with vaguely altruistic objectives Art, educational and cultural endeavours are, essentially, national services. Their encouragement is a public duty, involving definite responsibilities. Public duty is not benevolence, the pleasant infection which drugs public spirit and conscience.

FROM FERVOUR. TO RESPONSIBILITIES.

During the Biennial Conference of women organised by the N. C. W. I., there were discussions which revealed the wholesome tendency of the new womanhood of India to push the Conference from futile fervour towards definite responsibilities for problems of national reconstruction. It faced realities—laws of inheritance and property, problems of marriage and divorce, of infant mortality and birth control, of unemployment and of the economic independence of women.

INTELLECTUAL BANKRUPTCY.

It advocated self-help. And necessarily, fight. It did seem to fight as much against the intellectual bankruptcy of the times as against the financial bankruptcy. which Srimati Hansa Memta with complete cogency denounced, the bankruptcy which deepened national despair and increased everyday thousand fold the army of the unemployed. That is the mental outlook, the wholesome wide-awake tendency towards problems of national reconstruction, that must be now sought in every domain of nationall endeavour.

THE NEW WOMAN SUBMERGED BY "SOCIETY"

I tried to find it in the art exhibition organised by the N. C. W. I. I have already spoken about the manner in which the mind of the new womanhood of India thinks of art and struggles against the obsolete mental conceptions which reduce "art for art's sake" to a leisure-time-gamble, an extravagant pastime for anaemic "Society."

EYES AND HANDS FASHION ART.

Let me now speak about the manner in which the eyes of the newly awakened womanhood of India see art. Let me refer also to the manner in which its hands fashion art. The survey is, for more reasons than one, truly, instructive. The difference between the art activities of long established social and educational institutions of women, and of the modest but well-guided institutions is both obvious and significant.

THE HANDICRAFTS ART HOME-CRAFTS.

Of the three rooms assigned to "handicrafts," two were dominated by individuals and institutions with whom art is, obviously, a leisure-time gamble, a trifling luxury, a nebulous something which might enhance "handicrafts," not constitute art homecrafts. They were an index to the amount of national wastage of time, thought, energy and finance in an absolutely futile and empty display of cleverness.

NO EYES FOR BEAUTY

The women who with mechanical cleverness have reproduced on silk, canvas, linen or paper, or worse, glass colours, patterns and

BEAUTY OF CIVIC ENVIRONMENT
Stately Lines Of Ships.

How few of the artists see and explore beauty around one of the most wonderfully placed cities in the world? The periodic "Art" Exhibitions are testimony to their chronic blindness. Syt. R. Batia has kept his eyes open and seen beauty in environment of Bombay.

pictures borrowed form tenth-rate "arty" nick-nacks from abroad are, obviously, the women who have failed to see art and beauty in their surroundings. The two rooms practically choked with incredibly grotesque brisc-a-brac reproducing the worst features of the British "Colonial" home indicate the dominance in educational and social institutions of women who have been left uneducated in art, whose eyes have been untrained to see beauty, whose hands have been left undisciplined for art.

THE UNENDING NIGHTMARE.

They have been the unending nightmare in the seasonal "art" exhibitions in the city where the "eminent" preside and display their rhetoric and sentimental jargon. They have been the travesty of everything that constitutes the indisputable artistic prestige and achievements of India. The central room on the ground floor set apart for the exhibition of the traditional art home-crafts seemed to be, more or less, detached as a curios shop. It was isolated in more sense than one. It stood isolated from the everyday life of the "educated" women in India and also form the "handicraft" futilities in the educational linstitutions for women in India.

POISON FROM GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The two rooms which flanked the central room demonstrated clearly the poison spread and deepened by educational and social institutions in the city, the poison which spread from the girls' schools colleges and universities and deepened in the Indian homes, cities and nation. They indicated the vitiating atmosphere against which the new women in India must fight.

PAINTINGS AFFORD SOME RELIEF.

The sections of paintings, sculpture and photography on the first floor, were, however, some of the overdue relief. Not that the clever imitative habits were entirely absent there. On the contrary, they were there, very prominently. But there seemed to be a seriousness of purpose and earnest search for beauty unspoilt by borrowed plumes. There was freshness of vision, honest workmanship and disciplined training. The "Uma Mahesh" of Kumari Siodia, the "Idle Hours" of Srimati M. Thaker, the architectural drawings of Kumari Mistry, "Calcutta" by Mrs. P. Bidwell and the "Women at Udaipur" by Miss M. Henderson were indicative of the wholesome recreative tendencies which find their inspiration and strength from the colour, and pattern, figure and features which distinguish life and environment in India and its immortal art heritage.

CAMERA ART IS AHEAD.

The photographic section has, very rightly, assumed an importance in art exhibitions which it was hitherto, very wrongly, withheld. The Camera Pictorialists of Bombay have been, no doubt, responsible mainly for breacking the apathetic inertia, Kumari R. J. Dalal's exhibits have shown how the activities of the Pictorialists have accomplished the welcome response. Her treatment and subjects, should be familiar to those who have watched the work of the Pictorialists Gunvati Gandhi and Thonorama Desai is the average record of "beauty spots" Kumari Madri Desai's photos are taken from a direction, angle and view point different from those of the conventions mhade familiar by the Pictorialists, they have, perhaps, not the meticulous craftsmanship of the Pictorialists. They have, however, freshness in vision and imagination feelings for plastic rhythm, modes and patterns of common life

SCULPTURAL ART EMERGES.

The sculptural section, like, the photographic section, is on a modest scale. It is, mostly, portraits. The portrait studies of Kumari B. Jog are attractive. Of the three Original compositions exhibited, two are by Kumari Madri Desai. The "Last Load" depicting the return of the labourer from his fields and "When It's Evening", translating the philosophic mind of an old fakir, reveal again Kumari Madri Desai's predilection for seeking beauty and inspiration from common incidents of common, pleasant, or folk-life. Her artistic compositions are thus, inherently, vital, plastic and significant.

EDUCATION IN ART NOT BENEVOLENT ENCOURAGEMENT.

I have spoken about the manner in which the new woman's mind, eyes and hands, think, see and fashion, art and beauty.

If the N. C. W. I. wishes, as it should, to continue to secure public response to its activity, it must, quite clearly, educate women in art, not indulge in the vague benevolent encouragement which destroys their inherent artistic faculties and reduces them to the level of social parasites. Art is not a social dope. It is a vocation. It is national service. And, the few solitary women who have now exhibited, for example, poster work, architectural drawings, camera work and sculpture are the vanguard for the new woman who seeks a new meaning and life in the homes of the nation.

NEW HOMES, NEW NATION.

The new homes will thus be reconstructed as indispensable units for nation-wide cultural advancement. The new woman will not practice art for art-sake, will not store clever but futile "arty" lumber and bric-a-brac in her home as the background for social parasites. She will help herself, educate herself in art and fight until the educational and social institutions accomplish the contact between the human instinct which fashions the shape of the common utensil and fashions the city and the nation, not less social in purpose and aspiring in culture than utilitarian and economic in means. Let us hope that the N.C.W.I. and similar institutions for women understand and interpret the new womanhood of India and rapidly develop from benevolent and vague encouragement to definite responsibilities for education.

"Handicrafts" Jumble

A section of the "Handi crafts" jumble collected from the women's educational and social institutions. (N. C. W. I. Art Exhibition.)

CAMERA ART

The camera has long ceased to be the subject of academic discussion, at least in Europe and America. It is actively and increasingly employed both for recording events and for artistic expression. The number of photographic journals have increased phenomenally. They have revealed various regions of experiment and research in camera art.

The new formal and re-shaping of the photographic journal published monthly by Messrs. Kodak indicate a definite policy which explores new avenues of artistic experience and instruction for the camera artist. Its current number contains, for example, a short article showing how the form "makes fine pictures." Here are extracts from the article:—

FARM FOR FINE PICTURES

To think of England in spring time is to conjure visions of blossom and lamb, but for photographers who take their "Kodaks" into farming country during the early months of the year these traditional subjects are often strangely hard to find.

Despite mechanisation there are still many horses used on small farms and on a sunny day in March or April it is delightful to roam a network of lanes on the look-out for carting or field work. Between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., using "Verichrome" or Super Sensitive Pan. film, I have found 1|50th second at f4.5 gives excellent negatives. If the horses, when approaching at an angle of about 45 degrees, are snapped at not nearer than 40 feet, there will be only slight movement visible about the feet and this is quite unimportant.

Kumari Usha Munshi's dances were one of the interesting items of the recent "Sahitya Sansad" celebrations.

When a horse and cart are met in a tree-lined lane, I seek a fine tree to form a supporting background and having focussed upon it and decided what position the horse and cart are to occupy in my picture, I wait for them to come along.

In the field it is advisable to watch the movements of the team in relation to the direction of the light, to decide if the picture should be made with the light or against it as in the centre picture.

Dark-coloured horses should be taken in the open field but if you have the good fortune to find a white pair, woodland or high hedges bordering the field provide useful background.—"David Saime."

(Continued from col. 7).

the difficulties, personal, financial, and material, which would face an attempt to provide for the million facilities which were as yet mainly luxuries even for the wealthy foundations. But the first obstacle was neither personal nor material; it was historical tradition, psychological

If once we could envisage an education which should think more of the actual characters, the actual talents. and the future lives of our present pupils and less of the pens and ink of the specialist past. we should soon begin to march in a new direction. We should send our children into the world not with a certificate of proficiency in uncongenial or unrelated tasks, but with that equipment and that aptitude for the culture of their own varied talents and interests which would serve them both in work and leisure until the end of their lives.—"Manchester Guardian.")

A HEALTHY DEPARTURE

The Institution for rural uplift at Dhakka was one of the very few institutions for women which revealed an understanding of the artistic value of the distinctive Indian designs. It found application in objects of every day use. Beauty was not boycotted as untouchable except for the chosen few with more means than intelligence. Contrast this picture with the jumble in the picture alongside this. N. C. W. I. Art Exhibition)

EDUCATION IS "TALK"

Music Is Not Education?

WINCHESTER COLLEGE OFFICIAL ATTACKS PARLIAMENT

Dr. George Dyson, Master of Music, Winchester College, in his presidential address on "Education for life" to the Conference of Educational Association, at University College, Gower Street, London, urged the value of music and the arts and crafts as educational vehicles in their own right.

He mentioned that he wanted his Winchester boys to attend an orchestral concert. As he had done a good deal of preparatory playing and discussing of of the programme and as the tickets were for schoolboys he applied with some confidence for exemption from entertainment tax. It was refused. "The voice of Parliament itself said plainly that 'educational' activities were to be exempt from the tax, but the Government department concerned interprets the word 'educational' in this connection as being strictly 'tuitional,' and 'tuiton' means, to put it plainly, talk.

"If I had talked at the concert, using the music as an illustration to my lecture, then the Government would have considered it to be educational to that extent. 'Talk or tax' is the issue as the revenue authorities understand it. Education is talk, not music or poetry or drama. but talk. The Inland Revenue is in this matter still living in the colonades of Greece or Rome, in the halls and cloisters of the Middle Ages.

"We train the mind, but nine-tenths of this training is by words and ink. Compulsory education as we have hitherto practised it has left our populace with the newspaper, cinematograph, and professional football match as its chief ideas of recreation."

Nothing was more urgent in our time than a change in the whole psychology of work and leisure, and only well-directed education could help us. Two things at least were best taught by means of the arts. One was the doing and making, which should normally follow thinking and planning; the other was the feeling, the emotion. the inner sense of fitness and beauty which grew out of any creative work well done.

A PLACE FOR THE ARTS AND CRAFTS

The art of music was an example. It needed thought and application and skill. It could be either intent and individual, or exhilaratingly social, but its chief merit was in the realm of feeling, in the nascent sense of beauty, in the instinct for what was in the last analysis sheer other-worldliness. What was the matter with popular music was not lack of feeling but lack of cultivation, lack of education.

"I plead therefore for a full recognition of the arts and crafts as vehicles of education. I do not want certificates, or at least not such certificates as we have hitherto devised. We want a wider and deeper cultivation of those subjects most likely to give a child a permanent educational endowment."

The elementary schools should remain in the main as they were. but the next four, five, or six years should be based on a totally different view of education. Given a number of reasonably accessible secondary schools, he would make one into a complete and self-contained school of literature, languages, history, and the art of writing. He did not want every child a linguist, but let him learn one or two languages thoroughly.

"My second school would be a school of pure mathematics. of applied mathematics, and of the exact sciences as a whole. A third should be frankly a workshop, with carpentr, metal-working, book-binding, applied mechanics, engineering, building and even town-planning. We should no longer condemn our youths to wait until they leave school before they can snatch at a technical training by going to evening classes after a day's blind-alley occupation. And for the girls a school of housekeeping, house economy, house decoration, dairy work, needlework, nursing. child welfare and everybody's health and hygiene."

Then he would have a real school of art in an environment which would draw out and feed the latent sensitiveness of every child that entered it. And last there should be a live school of music built and furnished solely to that end with instruments to practise on, rooms to practise in, with singing classes, chamber-music classes, children's choir and orchestra, a little organ—all the apparatus in fact for a genuine and first-hand musical education, not thrust haphazard into the odd corners of another purpose. but existing in its own right to reach its own goal.

THE SPECIALIST PAST

Dr. Dyson said he was aware of

(Continued in column 5).

It is strange the manifold variety of charm and environment of Bombay has been left unseen by the artists. Syt. Ratan Batia, a young student, has broken the convention.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Do you know Lincoln's Gettysburg address?"

"No, but in Washington it was the White House."—

* * * *

"Humph! Your papa is a shoemaker, and you haven't got any shoes?"

"Humph, yourself. Your papa is a dentist and your little sister's got only four teeth."—

* * * *

Pilot: "Before we fly we have to taxi down the field."

Dora: "Don't be so extravagant. My car is right here."

* * * *

Plaintiff (in a county court): "I have witnesses to prove it."

Defendant: "I have witnesses to prove that there were no witnesses present."—

* * * *

"I understand that Mr. Grabwell started in life by borrowing dols. 500. You must admire a man with courage like that."

"Humph! What about the man who lent it?"

* * * *

The Vicar: So you like country life. Are your hens good layers?

Mabel (fresh from town)—Rather! Thy havn't laid a bad egg yet.

* * * *

Johnny: "Mom, won't you give me that candy now?"

Mom: "Didn't I tell you I wouldn't give you any unless you kept still?"

Johnny: "Yes, but—"

Mom: "Well, the longer you keep still, the sooner you'll get it."—

* * * *

A marble cutter was working on his knees, changing a stone into a statue. A minister passing by watched the worker for a while. "I wish," said the minister, "that I could deal such telling blows upon stony hearts!"

"Maybe you could," replied the workman "if you worked more on your knees."

Freshman: "Say, what's the idea of wearing my raincoat?"

Roommate: "Well, you wouldn't want your new suit to get wet, would you?"—

* * * *

"Did you ever see a little bird with a big bill?"

"Yes, I once ordered a quail on toast at a fashionable restaurant."

* * * *

"What would happen to the young man of to-day who could not even do simple arithmetic?" asks an accountant.

He would probably become a waiter.—

* * * *

Little Johnny, the stock broker's son: "I rose three points at school to-day dad"—

"Why do you do so much darning?"

"Runs in the family."

* * * *

"Mankind knows nothing of women's clothes. What does a man understand about a woman's dress?"

"The price."

* * * *

"You are a great chap to blow your own horn, Bill."

"One has to. If you don't blow your own horn nowadays, you are likely to come out at the small end of it."—

* * * *

Policeman—I found them clutching one another and wrestling all over the road.

One of the Prisoners—It ain't true, yer Worship. We weren't fighting when he nabbed us—we was a 'trying to separate each other.

* * * *

"I'm going to drive into the city with you this afternoon, James," said Mrs. Buynow. "I want to do a little shopping while the bargains are still on."

"I understand your strategic plans," responded her husband. "The drive is to be followed up with a counter attack."

CHICKEN WITH 4 LEGS

We are indebted to Mr. A. C. Khandhdiya, of Dahanu (Distt. Thana), for the photograph, reproduced above, of a wonderful chicken with four legs and a tail! He says it lived only for two hours after its birth on the 17th instant.

"Your wife seems a garrlous woman."

"Garrulous? Why, if I suddenly went dumb it would take her a week to find it out."

* * * *

Little Girl (on being taken to a nursing home)—Am I a surgical or a medical case?

Nurse—My dear child, what do you know about surgical or medical cases?

Little Girl—Well, a medical case is when you go in ill and come out well, and a surgical case is when you go in well and come out ill.

* * * *

Jones tiptoed into the kitchen and quietly tapped the cook on the shoulder.

"The wife's mother is staying with us for Christmas," he said. "She is due to-morrow."

"Yes, sir," said the cook, wonderingly.

Jones fished a piece of paper from his pocket. "Here's a list of her favorite dishes," he went on, "and remember, the first time you serve one of them you're fired. Understand!"

A kilted Highlander, playing the bagpipes, paraded up and down the street alongside a theatre queue.

"Why do they always walk up and down when they're playing?" asked a man on a passing bus.

"'Cos it's harder to 'it 'em that way," said the conductor.

* * * *

Salesman—Madam, this fire-extinguisher is guaranteed to give you service for 50 years.

Elderly Woman—But I shan't be here all that time.

Salesman (misunderstanding her meaning)—Oh, but you can take it with you when you go!

* * * *

The manager called his office boy into his room and indicated his desk.

"Look at this," he said sharply. "It is disgraceful! Why can't you keep it cleaned and polished as you do the banister rail outside?"

The boy shook his head artfully.

"Well, sir," he replied, not in the least put out, "I can't very well slide down your desk."—

* * * *

The party was at its height, but an elderly woman sat near the door looking very glum.

"What's made her so solemn?" asked a guest.

"Well," said the host, "she's a temperance advocate, and some blundering idiot told her that her smiles were perfectly intoxicating."

* * * *

An Amerdeenshire farmer had part of his premises burnt. In due course he went to Aberdeen to collect the money.

The insurance manager said his company had the alternative of either paying the farmer the money to rebuild the barns or replacing them, and he had decided to replace them.

The farmer said: "Oh, weel, if that is the way ye dae business cancel the insurance policy on my wife, because if Maggie died ye'd be wantin' to replace her.

* * * *

The bus conductor had not noticed the hole in the threepenny bit until he had gone well down the bus. After he had finished collecting he returned to the culprit.

"Here, guv'nor," he said, thrusting the coin before the man. "What's this?"

"What's what?" asked the fare calmly.

"This 'ere threepenny bit," said the conductor. "Look, it's got a 'ole in it."

"Well, what about it?" said the other. "So has the ticket you gave me."

The Truth in Your Horoscope

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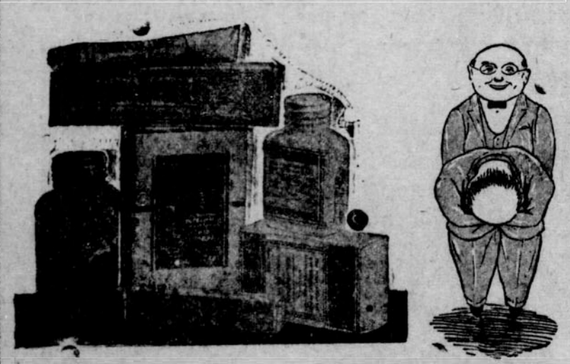
THE FIRST BOW



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Bombay & S. I. open for Agencies.

DYNAMIREN (Berlin), Mussoorie Hills.

FROM FAR & NEAR

99 YEARS FOR KIDNAPPERS.

Three men who were on trial at Chicago for the kidnapping of Jacob Factor, have been convicted and each sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment.

They are: Roger Touhy, leader of the Touhy gang, Gus Schaeffer, and Albert J. Kator.

* * * *

DOG BITE AS "ASSET."

A dog bite valued at dollars 500 is listed among the assets in the bankruptcy petition filed at Utica, N. Y., by Frank Bobowicz, a contractor of Amsterdam.

The claim for the bite is against Frank Yecouskas, also of Amsterdam, described as the owner of the dog that did the dollars 500 worth of biting. Sale of the claim will be by Referee B. H. Brower of Canajoharie.

* * * *

NOVEL WAY TO RAISE MOVIE FARE.

Two 16-year-old Chicago boys took a devastating way of raising the movie fare for themselves and their girl friends. They chopped away 150 feet of cable along the Chicago and Northwestern Railway tracks a mile north of the Chicago terminal.

Reusit: 32 communication lines between Chicago and St. Paul were interrupted.

Caught, the boys said they sold the cable at a junkyard for dol. 1.25, bought new neckties and handkerchiefs and took girls to a show.

* * * *

10,000 LIQUOR SAMPLES.

More than 10,000 different kinds of liquor are being displayed at the first international beer and wine show at the Grand Central Palace of New York. Brewers, distillers and wine manufacturers of fifteen countries, including Ireland, are among the contributors to this exhibition, which is designed to "re-educate American drinkers after the long years of prohibition." Fine wines, whiskeys and cordials have also been sent by distillers in many parts of the United States.

* * * *

BISHOP BLESSES PRINTING MACHINE.

With great pomp and ceremony, the chief Catholic daily paper, "El Debate," of Madrid, inaugurated its magnificent new rotary printing plant, described as the finest on the Continent.

In the presence of the Papal Nuncio, the Bishop of Madrid blessed the new machinnes, declaring that the motto of the work to be done was. "The ope and Spain, Spain and the Pope."

It is claimed for the new plant that it can produce ten million pages a day "to be scattered in the new crusade all over Spain."

* * * *

DRUNK IF HE'S LIKE THIS.

The State of Virginia means to have no argument on the question: When is a man drunk?

A Bill introduced before the General-Assembly reads:

"Any person who has drunk enough alcoholic beverages to so affect his manner, disposition, speech, muscular movement, general appearance or behaviour as to be apparent to observation shall be deemed to be intoxicated."

* * * *

£5,000 RACE FOR BUTTERFLY.

A Scotsman is spending £5,000 on a race with an American scientific expedition to the wilds of the Aysen territory, skirting Chilean Patagonia, because he wants to be the first to discover a new species of butterfly reported there.

The expendition, which is sponsored by the Chilean Government, was on the point of being abandoned when Mr. William MacQueen, who is a keen entomologist, stepped in with an offer of the necessary cash.

The expendition will also investigate the botany, zoology, geology, glaciation and general topography of the region.

The exploration section will be led by another Briton, Mr. Richard Latcham, a Bristol man, director of the Chilean National Museum and a leading authority on natural history in South America.

Seeing a notice "Boy Wanted" in a window the youth looking for a job quickly went in and made inquiries.

"That's right," said the butcher. "I want a lad. The wages will be ten shillings a week."

"Shall I have chance to rise?" asked the lad eagerly.

The butcher nooded.

"You certainly will," he replied. "I want you to get here at five o'clock every-morning."

* * * *

Two Englishmen were on the moors when a small animal darted across their path.

"It looks like a weasel," said one.

"More like a stoat," commented the other.

"But a stoat is so weasily distinguished," said the first.

"Quite so," replied the second, "but weasel is stoatally different."

* * * *

Gene: Bill, has the depression hit you yet?

Bill: I'll say it has—first I lost mah job an' went back to father's to live; sent my two chillum to de orphans' home; my wife went back to her mother, an' I shot mah dog.

Gene: That's bad.

Bill: Yes, if times are worse, I'se afraid I'll have to give up mah car.

* * * *

The curtain rang down on the pantomime and the artists retired to their dressing-rooms.

"Did you see the lovely bunch of roses handed to me over the foot-lights?" said the principal boy.

"But they were meant for the principal girl," said the fairy princess.

"How do you know that?" asked the principal boy sharply.

"I was with her in the florist's when she ordered them," explained the other.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

imagination for all the nice things which Bombay can offer.

HE KNOWS HIS BOMBAY.

His taste is varied and has no communal prejudices. He patronises all kinds of delicacies from the Parsee sweets of the Tata Industrial Home, the "popatjis" and "badam papdis" to the coloured array of sweets at Gopalji's, all the beautiful variations of milk and sugar and wheat which delight the eye and ensure diabetes. He is one of those remarkable men who have the habit of converting a shop into a restaurant and eating where he may. That way he knows his Bombay, the best place to get "murghi chop", the best place to get "kulfimalai" the best place to get tea among the monarchical class of restaurants with all their royal appellations. His stomach is international and his palate cosmopolitan. Tinned fish from Australia and America, fruits from Australia, and Poona, dates from Mesopotamia, pears from Quetta, ham from all sorts of pigs over the world.

Being a collector of stamps and a lover of a cosmopolitan menu his imagination goes round the world. He may be buying tinned fruit from a provision store in a country where fruits are luscious, or drinking tea with the connoisseur's sip in a simple side alley, he conjures up Ceylon and Darjeeling and Canada and the grass lands of America and the forest of Malaya and, of course, Mocca from where the coffee comes, as the historian makes history out of coins and fills up the centuries with flesh and blood out of inscriptions on brass and copper.

To him in a world of international sweetmeats of chocolates cakes, jalebis, and khajas seething with 'malai', in a borderland of rich relations, doing errands life is not a grave problem. The opening of a new restaurant, the passing of an Empire, the formation of a new republic, revolution in a South American State, are interesting to him from the stamp collector's or the gourmets standpoint. His whole day is illuminated by dietary moments and by search after new adventures fresh food-interesting drinks in Bombay. Why should we wonder if people call him "Inspector-General of Restaurants?'

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF RESTAURANTS

(By TEHMTEN)

Our friend Shiavaksha, who is working in one of the Bombay Firms as a clerk, is a poor relation and hence well-connected. Charles Lamb, Compton Mackenzie, Jane Austen, Thakeray, who specialise in poor relations, would make a mountain out of this mole-hill called Shiayaksha. To be a poor relation, in snobbish countries, is a hell, but in the Land of the Princes and the gentle Buddha, who asked people to be kind, it is also an offence if not an heinous one as in other practical countries. To be a poor relation is to be more than conscious of family connections. It is a kind of no-man's land from where the unfortunate man looks up and down on mankind To write an essay on poor relations per se would be to attempt a formidable and obvious task, since every body seems to be poor these days, and the world seems to be moving towards ideal societies in which poverty will not be considered a crime.

HIS "JOB."

Shiavaksha is a healthy poor relation with a well fed body and a gentle swelling of the stomach which is his main preoccupation; his rich relations come next; his clerical work is a mere item in the day's programme, which is mainly dietary. How he got the job God alone knows. Less well-connected and more clever people will tell you that it is nepotism or "influence." Somehow he rolled into it cheerfully without any cantankerous or malicious pushing. It was more an affair of being pushed into the job by people around him. His salary is barely sufficient to keep him in touch with his restaurants. His "job", at least, has nothing to do with that sad hunger-lived horrible concept, whose spectre has its cold tantacles in the hearts of unemployed fathers. His job is a facile proposition, facilely obtained, an easy fat pastime with a thin salary, a matter of addition and subtraction of figures, or some filing between tea at eleven and lunch at one and an afternoon nap in a library or newspaper reading or mild conversational efforts with his office colleagues, who, of course, do not take him seriously. His moustache sits lightly on him, he evades his work, and his work evades him.

He does errands for his well-placed relations, bringing tooth-paste, tooth brush, Cologne-water, and Naoroz "presents" on approval from friendly shopkeepers. We forgot to mention that his relations suffer from his limitations. His trousers are awry and his clothes are independent of himself. They do what they like and do not seem to behave themselves, though he is sensitive about them. He is an overgrown boy with man's appurtenances, thick voice, moustache and shaved chin, and manly wrist.

HE LIVES TO EAT.

Bombay to him means restaurants and his relations from Gamdevi, Hughes Road, Malabar Hill and his own little self, with little brown paper parcels oscillating between them. Of course, he is a stamp collector of genuine breed. He can know a good stamp from a bad one as the connoisseur of wines knows the right vintage, or as the painter knows his sunsets or as a cricket enthusiast appreciates the beauty of a great delivery spreading the wickets. In other things, he is yet an infant. His eyes are still unopened like a little chickens. This 170 lbs of avoirdupois with roseate complexes is as innocent as his moustache, his vocabulary is equally inoccuous of those competitive and bitter aspects of life that we associate with poor relations.

There is poverty in Parel, and poverty in the villages. There are projections of poverty and hunger round about him but his mind is barricaded and so he is happy; coddled and cushioned by blindness he rolls on from day to day eating "bhajya" and "sandwiches" happy in his own small way. He is known among his friends as "Inspector-General of Restaurants." They all treat him as a pastime, nor does the crudity of this appellation mar his dreams. He lives to eat.

He is not one of your melancholy Latins who go to the favourite corner of their favourite restaurant to drink their coffee or beer. He is everywhere all around the royal places, places with august names, not excluding Buddha Restaurant, or The Light of Asia—Sidhartha, sweet prophet of 50 million souls. He eats his "pilau" at New George Restaurant, he drinks his tea at "Bastani's" Of course, he also patronises the European places, Coomba's and Green's and the Taj and Cornaglia's for which he has a dress-suit made, that hall-mark of whatever you call it, not for any subtle insignia of social scales or purpose, or as some outward symbol of race or caste or as a sartorial reminder of success or as some dam or dyke against troubled waters or as a sign of success in life's competitive struggles, or as mere convention, dead and starched, but just to enjoy Western food in the ritual dress of Western gourmets. He is fond of eating and has a genius and

(Continued in Column 5)

SOUTH INDIA

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Tests For Lovers

What Prof. Low Would Do If He Fell In Love

Poets and novelists have for years monopolized the right to describe their feelings when they are in love. In these days of high-speed cars and delicate measuring instruments, surely it is the turn of the scientist!

If I fell in love I would immediately congratulate myself that the most important thing in the world had hppened to me, writes Prof. A. M. Low in "Tit-Bits." It would be as important as if I had suddenly seen the right kind of ghost, and was thus convinced of the existence of an after life. I say that falling in love is the most important thing in the world, because trees, alligators, and monkeys must have loved millions of years ago in order that "selection" might begin; the process which resulted in the appearance of the human race.

Who knows but that my falling in love might be one of the stepping-stones for the starting-point of a new race, even better than "homo sapiens"? In any case the selection achieved by love tends to make the world a little better, and this would be one reason for my happiness. It is the only "excuse" for happiness. It is the only genuine example in the world of giving without expecting to receive.

A KISS ANALYSED

I should realise that all the talk of electricity in the brain, and communication via the either for two human beings was not nonsense, but a very beautiful fact based upon definite experiment. And then, being a scientist, I should say to myself: "This is too good to be true I must test myself and the girl."

My tests would be entirely technical. I should first study my diet to ese if anything that I was eating could account for the strange emotions within me. The symptoms of love and indigestion are so alike that one may sometimes be mistaken for the other. I should diet not only my body, but also my mind, and stay away from the cinemas for at least a week. Nor should I read any articles written by women.

I should then begin the examination of the girl and myself. The usual routine medical examination could be taken for granted. My first test would be to sit with her six feet away and a lead screen between us. The examiner would then ask us various questions and record reactions on a delicate apparatus that measures the strength of the emotions. The test would be repeated without the lead screen and the results again recorded. A comparison of the two records would reveal whether there was any ethereal contact between us, for we may be almost certain that thought-waves would be stopped the lead screen. This would prove that the emotion from which we were both suffering was not purely sexual, but of the "soul."

It would be necessary to have a number of tests showing our reaction to various habits. For instance, I should crunch biscuits loudly, and the emotion in the girl would be measured. She would rustle the newspaper or ask me to hold her wool while I was trying to write, and my reactions would be measured. Obviously if the recording needle oscillted violently after these events, we should not be in love, for physical things should little to do with the case.

I should not expect to find our records of reactions to questions exactly the same—in some cases they would be very different, but when different, they should heterodyne. It would only be if they clashed, or failed to meet, that I should say: "This is not love." A last test would be to sit at a table opposite the girl, and after a long period without speaking suddenly to say "Pass the salt."

I should record my favourite funny story and have it played ten times a day by gramophone. This would enable me to see if her love was real and likely to survive marriage.

Finally, I should beg that I might touch her or even kiss her so that we could study the osculatory curves resulting. If it was shown that a kiss threw me off my balance, and my reactions became abnormal, I should suspect that it was not love, but passion. There is the grave danger that I might be so immensely pleased to find that I was not hated on the spot that my precautions for the girl would be redoubled.

There would be no need to ask the girl silly questions like "Can you cook?" because I should be wanting a wife and not a housekeeper. If I wanted a housekeeper I could get a good one from the agency round the corner.

HOW LONG WILL THEIR FORTUNES LAST

If the last two or three years of world's history have shown anything conclusively, it is that disintegration is the one thing that millionaires cannot escape and that a really large fortune seldom lasts to the third generation of the posterity of its founder.

Here are three young men, who are contemporary millionaires: PAUL MELLON (left) is the son of Andrew Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury. One day Paul may step into the shoes of his father. When, as and if that occurs the Mellon fortune will have passed to the second generation of posterity.

VINCENT ASTOR is the American Head of the great Astor fortune—a dynasty of money that is built mainly on a foundation of real estate, and New York real estate in the main. High taxes and low rents can play havoc with such a dynasty.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT WHITNEY carries the William C. Whitney fortune into the second generation. It still is a large fortune, but even while it was in probate it fluctuated to increase its total by more than fifty millions from his death in 1927 to 1929, and then dropped every dollar of the increase by 1931.

HOW TO "HOLD YOUR MAN"

"In Your Arms", Says Mae

Mae West—the "I'm No Angel" film star—gives this advice to girls on how to "get your man."

"Circulate a bit." Staying at home is no use;

"Turn on all the attractions in the book;

"Let him think he is right when he is wrong;

"Be feminine;

"A curve will go farther than an angle in adding to one's charm—and your health and happiness.

"And the best way to hold a man is in your arms," she declares. Mae West, by the way, does not smoke. "It would make a woman of my type seem hard," she explains.

Similarly she would not ask me what I earn, because if she wanted jewellery she would know other men who might supply more easily, without asking for a life option on her charms. It is vital that she also should not visit the cinema during the experimental stage.

POVERTY NO BAR

If, when the results of all tests had been summarized, we emerged unscated, I should be convinced that we were in love, and that would be the final achievement. We laugh at the fairy-tale ending "They lived happily ever after," but we forget that the story book always says they were in love, not merely that they thought they were, or that they "got married."

Once convinced that I was really in love I should be supremely happy, because there is nothing more wonderful than doing for the girl you love something which she cannot do. I should take a great delight in wrapping her up in a rug or getting up and making her tea in the morning. She would not have to learn how to keep her man—I should be her man. Neither of us should worry about money, or our relations—just because we were in love.

If I were poor and she were starving, I see no bar to marriage. It is easier to starve if one has a friend. Love is nothing to do with the setting-up of an expensive home. The parties to the contract can work at their respective jobs, and if they have tested their feelings by proper technical methods, they will want to make sure of each other. I would. And if someone said to me, "Be fair to the girl, you have no cash," I should reply, "But I am hers. You don't understand—we're in love!

DRY BATHING SUITS

No more wet bathing suits!

This is the decree of fashion for the popular bathing resorts during the coming summer in Chicago. Incidentally the suits will take a "leaf" from the nudists—if that is possible. They will be scantier than ever—also if that is possible.

The display by the local National Sporting Goods Distributors Association reveals that rubber bathing suits, consisting of abbreviated shorts and just enough else to escape the beach censor, will pedominate.

They will be of all the colours of the rainbow and are expected to be in great demand, because they will put an end to that "wet feeling."—"The People."

THOSE LITTLE AMENITIES

It is amazing in this of labour and time saving devices how many adults fail to realise the many ways in which the telephone may save their time and energy.

"It was thoughtful of you to telephone and make an appointment to see me," said the dean of girls in a city high school, to her caller. "I wish more mothers would realize that by telephoning first they may make our interviews much pleasanter and more satisfactory. Often they come to see me just when I am busiest and cannot give them the attention they need, or else they have to wait an hour or more until I am at liberty."

The adolescent boy and girl may be taught the courteous and efficient use of the telephone in making appointments, asking for information, findings lost articles, in doing reference and research work, and in making quick and valuable contacts in business and social life. Hours of time may be conserved for more interesting work or recreation if one starts any new plan or makes needed arrangements with other people by first using the telephone judiciously and widely.

Even when the children are very young they will enjoy learning the proper way to write a thank-you note to a friend, or the best reply to make to an invitation. As the child grows older the wise parent will use or invent occasions to let the boy or girl write several kinds of business letters, answer advertisements, send a request for information, get in touch with someone in a foreign country, put a notice in a newspaper, and send a concise and coherent telegram. Above all should be stressed the art and importance of writing an interesting letter, and the pleasure to be gained in keeping in touch with others by friendly correspondence.—"Christian Science of Monitor."

GEORGE ELIOT AND G. H. LEWES

Love Story In Letters

Glimpses into the love story of George Eliot are given in a collection of her letters, which will be sold shortly at Sotheby's.

They belong to Miss Elsie Druce, niece of the late J. W. Cross whom George Eliot married after the death of G. H. Lewes.

One letter (to Mr. and Mrs. Bray) gives a full account of her union with G. H. Lewes. She contradicts a report that he ran away from his wife, and adds:—

"If you can hear of anything that I have said, done or written in relation to Mr. Lewes, beyond the simple fact that I am attached to him—and that I am living with him, do me the justice to believe that it is false."

Letters written to George Eliot by such friends as Dickens, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Robert Browning are also included in the sale.

WORLD'S OLDEST WOMAN?

Mrs. Catherine Brickland, believed to be the oldest woman in the world and certainly the oldest British woman, was buried in mail week at Ballycommon, Irish Free State. She was 122 years of age.

IF ENGLAND WERE INDIA

A Parliamentary Debate On Shipping Subsidies

By G. L. M.

(Papers reported recently that the Government of Great Britain have decided to advance £3,000,000 to the Cunard and the White Star Lines for the construction of a giant Cunard liner of 73,000 tonnage whose constructio n was stopped in December, 1931.

But if England were India, it is not difficult to imagine what turn the Parliamentary debate would take if a non-Government member moved a motion recommending such a grant. The following picture is the result of such speculation.)

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Benjamin Jadhav (Liberal-Clyde) moved a resolution recommending that the Government should grant a loan of £100,000, (one lakh sterling only) to assist the construction of a big steamer on the Clyde shipyard, whose building could not be proceeded with owing to lack of funds and difficulty of insuring the vessel. The mover pointed out that when all other nations were subsidising their shipping not only for commercial reasons but as a matter of high policy, it was time that the Government of Great Britain stopped the step-motherly treatment of their own key industry and the Mother of Parliaments began to nurse her grown-up children so that the children of the soil might find avenues of employment. It was this lack of suitable employment which was driving their young men to creeds like Bolshevism, Fascism and Pelmanism and unless immediate action was taken, more and more young men would be driven to become vegetarians. (Opposition cheers.)

LIP SYMPATHY NOT ENOUGH

The speaker quoted extensively from the majority report of the British Mercantile Marine Committee which had recommended the reservation not only of the coasting trade of Britain including Scotland and Wales, if not Ulster, but also the entire imperial coasting trade for British shipping. This report was published twenty years ago but what action had been taken on it? Was it thrown into the waste-paper basket as usual or was it merely decorating the archives of the Department concerned? What they wanted was not merely lip-sympathy but palm-movement for British combined with legaction towards non-British interests. Government could find money for administering Newfoundland, for building new cruisers and battleships in pursuance of the programme of disarmament, for subsidising aviation to attain parity and even to pay Indians for their annual joy-rides on Conferences and Committees to this country but they could not find money for assisting a national industry like shipping which was literally "at sea" and whose sinking funds could not prevent its rapid sinking. He appealed to Sir Joseph Runciman whose sympathetic attitude was widely appreciated to accept the motion.

Mr. Austen Holmes Ghuznavi (Conservative-Newcastle) who had brought models of American and Japanese ships which he displayed on his bench, emphatically opposed the resolution. He said that England's going off the gold standard had given her a distinct advantage over other countries on gold basis and the subsidies given by several other countries were merely to equalise the conditions with Britain. Japan, Norway, Sweden and Denmark were able to run their ships far more economically than England and it was no use bolstering up inefficiency by cheap sentiment of "national industry in danger." If to believe in the survival of the fittest and international division of labour was contrary to tenets of patriotism he was not a patriot. His love for consumers far exceeded Mr. Gandhi's professions of love for the untouchables. He desired to encourage consumption on the best terms even by stopping all industrial production in this country, if necessary. He wanted to know how many men from Newcastle were employed in this ship-yard and this Company and also how many Roman Catholics and non-Conformists.

Producing two lumps of coal from his two pockets, Mr. Austen Ghuznavi observed that not only was very obnoxious favouritism being exhibited in the purchase of coal for the British Navy as will be apparent from an inspection of the two samples he was showing them, but British steamers were obtaining their bunker requirements not from Newcastle-on-Tyne or Newcastle-under-Lyme as they ought to but from South Wales which was highly objectionable. It clearly showed that Newcastle was being exploited to benefit a small coterie in Clyde just as in cotton textile they were exploited by Lancashire and in steel by Sheffield.

IN DEFENCE OF LANCASHIRE

Sir Cowasjee Clare-Lees (Liberal-Burnley-Lancashire) in giving his qualified and cautious support to the resolution strongly objected to the remarks of the last speaker. He said that had it not been for Lancashire, there would have been no colonial market for cotton piecegoods, no British shipping and probably no British Empire—now more appropriately called the Commonwealth of British Nations. He opined that the proposal to confine the imports of cotton and exports of cotton piecegoods only to British ships was impracticable; on the other hand, the scheme for purchasing only British-made piecegoods for uniforms of mercantile marine and naval and civil officers was worth exploring.

Mr. Bernays Das (Radical-Torquay) enquired whether the member for Burnley was himself not dressed in a Parisian suit.

The Speaker deplored personal references to dress, food, drink etc. He also stated that when the question of protection to steel was to be considered, members should not brng corrugated sheets, joists, beams, bars and angles on the floor of the House. They could be displayed in the Library.

Continuing Sir Cowasjee Clare-Lees said that they had proved by their recent agreement with Bombay and their negotiations with Japan that they did not place patriotism above business interests in all cases as alleged by the Member from Newcastle. Their love for their motherland was not only circumscribed by their sense of law and order but as their clear recognition of the economic realities of the situation. After all, they could not revive British shipping overnight. The road to prosperity was a hard and strenuous one. It required inherited wealth apart from ability.

A TASK FOR COMMITTEES

Sir Joseph Runciman (President of the Board of Trade), while expressing Government's sympathy for the object underlying the policy indicated in the trend of the resolution, regretted his inability to accept the motion in the form put forward and was compelled to oppose it. He outlined what the Government had done to assist British shipping since the war and said that the question was receiving the very careful, not to say anxious, consideration of the Cabinet. They had already appointed three Committees on the various questions relating to this subject in concultation with the Chamber of Shipping and other interests affected. Their conclusions were now being studied by small Departmental Committees. He took this opportunity of paying a tribute to the care and ability with which these public men conducted their work as well as to the able staff of permanent officials who were privately investigating into these question. (Loud cheers.)

The subject involved several technical issues which need to be cleared up before the main question of policy could be approached. For instance, it was the definite opinion of one of his predecessors that reservation of the coasting trade involved discrimination, recrimination, incrimination, expropriaton, appropriation, confiscation and composition. On the other hand, its application to imperial trade would lead to retaliation with serious repercussions. The proposal to grant subsidies to tramps, had been disapproved by Liners and was financially impossible at present. The suggestion to levy differential dues on foreign subsidised shipping was a supplication whose implications and complications could hardly be realised and foreseen even by a clear-sighted and farsighted Cabinet like the present one. The Government were giving mail sub-

(Continued on Page 15).

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When one comes to think of it, it does seem remarkable that every human being, in order to remain in good health, must become unconscious once in the twenty-four hours.

We ought to have six to eight hours' sleep, so that we do actually spend one-third of our life unconscious.

This is not a matter of opinion or option; our consciousness has to be abolished completely once a day if we are to remain in perfect health.

We 'must' sleep, for sleep is the recurring resting time of brain and mind, writes Professor D. F. Fraser-Harris in the "Sunday Express."

"CHIEF NOURISHER."

Lack of sleep is more injurious to the body than lack of food; Shakespeare well called sleep, "chief nourisher in life's feast."

Puppies fed, but not allowed to sleep, died on the fifth day, whereas others of the same age not fed, but allowed to sleep as much as they liked, were still alive on the twentieth day.

Nothing, not even food, can take the place of sleep.

It is perfectly healthy to be a little tired, and therefore sleepy, as the day draws to a close.

A night's rest completely restores the brain to its normal vigour.

We awake refreshed; our nerve energy has been renewed.

Extreme degrees of fatigue, however, seem to affect the body, and especially the brain, like poison.

These extreme degrees of fatigue need very rarely be experienced in civil life, but in time of war they are by no means uncommon.

In Kitchener's famous forced march to Khartoum some of the camel-drivers overcome with fatigue fell from the saddle and slept on the sand while the Army thundered past.

In the far-off days of the wooden men-o'-war it was by no means an uncommon sight to see some of the members of the gun team so thoroughly exhausted with serving the guns that they would sleep soundly beside them during the rest of the bombardment.

In this extreme degree of fatigue we have excellent reasons for supposing that poisons—fatigue-toxins—are actually circulating in the blood.

SLEPT STANDING.

The behaviour of men utterly exhausted is as though they were under the influence of an anaesthetic.

A writer once described the workout men in the retreat from Mons thus: "Being attacked was the only thing that kept them awake. Towards the end of this fighting they had a drunken craving for sleep, and they slept standing with their heads falling over the parapet. . . slept like dead men where they lay on the open ground. .. many of them staggered like men who had been chloroformed. . . speechless. . . . deaf. . . and blind."

The writer is thus describing the effects of profound poisoning of the brain-centres for hearing, sight and speech.

This fatigue-induced sleep is akin to the unconsciousness due to chloroform, ether or other narcotic; it is a type of sleep of chemical origin.

One interesting thing about this sort of sleep is that, whereas the brain—the seat of consciousness—is resting and consciousness has therefore vanished, the lower nerve centres or breathing and for the limbs are still in a state of activity. Thus we continue to breathe no matter how excessively tired we are and however deep our sleep.

So, too, the posture in standing or sitting may be maintained in sleep for the spinal cord is not resting.

Sentries have from time to time been discovered asleep on their feet. In the old coaching days postillions might fall asleep on horseback and remain in the saddle.

A man asleep might even drive the coach as de Quincey described so vividly in his "Vision of Sudden Death." The driver held the reins and retained his seat on the box while the coach travelled at thirteen miles an hour—a terrific speed for horses in those days.

The case of this sort that Shakespeare had in mind was the sailor boy asleep aloft: addressing sleep he says:—

"Wilt thou upon the high and giddy mast
Seal up the ship boy's eyes and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude imperious surge?"

One very tired man told me how once he walked for miles in his sleep along a familiar road.

This is not somnambulism properly so called: for in somnambulism a dream is being acted out, and therefore parts of the brain of the sleep-walker are decidedly active.

A dream is the activity of a 'portion' of the brain in sleep!

EVEN WHEN SWIMMING.

Finally, it is possible to swim and still be asleep. More than once Channel swimmers have been observed to be swimming asleep.

When this is so the people in the boat following take the swimmer out of the water.

Very great pain, in that it produces fatigue of the nervous system, can bring on sleep.

In this way persons tortured on the rack often entered on the merciful oblivion of their own unconsciousness.

In order that we may get off to sleep vivid sensations and disturbing thoughts must be banished.

We cannot now enter on these important subjects which are a study in themselves, but they involve the consideration of the problem of noise at night and the inalienable right of every person to eight hours' repose.

The mechanisation of life today has made it extremely difficult to obtain that degree of quiet at night without which sleep is impossible.

VACATION AND HEALTH

Vacation becomes a bright thread woven in the woof of our student existence. It gives us the time when we are free to do what we wish to do. The daily routine of the classrooms is forgotten, troubles are sunk into oblivion and we think of things pleasurable. It is well to remember now that during this season much valuable time is often misused and abused.

Pleasures are indulged in because "everybody else is doing it." It is the fashionable thing to do. Many have the mistaken notion that pleasures sought in living rooms are the more worthwhile. Some pleasures are often purchased at high prices. Over-indulgence in dances, joy-rides, theatres, trashy reading, parties and other youthful activities rob us of much needed recreation so that often we return to our work more tired than before.

Vacation should mean the restoration as well as the creation of new power. The best form of leisure time pursuits are those which satisfy the individual most and hurt his fellowmen least. Any cut and dried programme would defeat the purpose of recreation whose chief value lies in the present power to give satisfaction, to meet present interests and needs. Fine character and the development of personlity are the supreme achievement.

For physical, restoration, people who, like students, are engaged in sedentary mental work will require more of plain, primitive, physical romping rather than artificial entertainments. This age has robbed many of us of our daily contact with the sun, air soil and struggle on which our vitality has been based. The outdoors has the great healing power of nature. The open air is a powerful tonic. Nature offers heartful enjoyments in its broad fields, shady woods, running brooks in its ponds, birds and wild flowers.

If only our eyes are open to Nature's wonders, we shall find her furnishing infinite resources for life-long enjoyments. Camping will teach us how to live outdoors. It becomes pleasureable with a knowledge of the essentials of camping activities such as the selection of camp sites, camp sanitation, and camp cooking.

Gardening is a wholesome recreation as it promotes a joy in work as well as a pride in the fruits of labour. The enthusiasm thus secured for worthy achievements, for joy in accomplishment and pleasure in service are immeasurable in terms of money.

It is fortunate to have in our vacation a respite firm book studied at school. It gives us time to be profitably employed for social adjustment, spiritual development, and mental reenforcement. We should spend some of our time in reading. Worthwhile reading brings messages of the beauty and sweetness of life giving to us joy in living it. It opens new worlds of doubt and contributes the formation of habits which make us not only happier and brighter beings but useful and worthy citizens.

Leisure which vacation affords should enrich life. Life is truly lived only in margins of leisure—in hours when we are free from sleep and work. It is only then when we are as liberty to do the things which we choose to do. This free choice shapes our lives and characters much more forcibly than the labour we do from necessity.

Happiness and contentment are expressions of a healthy personality. Vacation utilized in healthful pursits should bring them about. Vacation is not inactivity. Rather it is a change in occupation. Interesting activity is needed to restore vigour to the body and to lend colour and quality to the life of the mind by enriching the conscience, the heart, and the imagination.

Vacation offers recreation. Recreation most of all means mental reconstruction. Recreation is to mental, emotional, and spiritual restoration what sleep and rest are to physical well-being Vacation affords leisure of wholesome recreation becomes the life-partner of work. It heightens the pleasure of doing something that needs to be done. Everyone needs a broad training in the use of leisure so that he may make a wise disposition of his time. If we make the right use of leisure which vacation offers, we shall return funch more capable and willing to face the year's grind of work and duty.—"Philippine's Herald."

The Men Who Rule Japan

(Continued from page 9.)

Their desire to control Japan's government arises not from personal or class ambition, but chiefly from the wish to relieve the distresses of their own families. The epitome of this purpose is Araki, and symbolic of his method is the samurai sword he wears.

TAKAHASHI.

Takahashi, the Finance Minister, is a man of infinite variety. The greatest of his gifts, however, is revealed by the fact that he has held his present post six times. He has a cheerful way of rejecting demands on the Treasury and an indifference to his personal fortunes that disarm those whom he denies. But he has also a reputation for ability to raise huge sums of money which goes back to an incident during the Russo-Japanese War.

Early in the war, before Japan had won a single important battle, Takahashi was sent, as Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, to the United States and Europe to obtain loans for Japan. All his efforts in New York proved futile and he went to London. One evening he found himself seated at a banquet beside Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., but Takahashi knew nothing of Schiff's connections. In answer to Schiff's questions, however, he painted a glowing picture of Japan's military situation. The

Mr. Koki Hirota.
FOREIGN MINISTER.

next day he was amazed to receive word that his troubles were over, for by his eloquence he had unknowingly won the aid of a great New York banking firm. This miracle of financing carried him along the road that led to the Premiership, a post which he held for only a short period because the necessary political bargaining was distasteful to him.

Takahashi, nevertheless, distinguishes between his own tastes and the welfare of the nation, for he is, in the government of to-day one of the firm believers in the necessity for resisting all attempts to substitute a permanent dictatorship for Parliament.

HIROTA.

Foreign Minister Hirota, a foe of the militarist dogma of "Japan-against-the-world," is offering a new deal in Japanese diplomacy. To accept isolation as inevitable he believes is perilous and costly. There need be no "crisis of 1935," he insists, if Japan takes the initiative in smoothing out her differences with other nations. His policy assumes that much of the tension in Japan's foreign relations has come because of waiting for issues to arise rather than anticipating and preventing them.

Hirota's plan to stress a policy of conciliation has won the Cabinet, and the demands of the army and navy for funds have been scaled down nearly a third. This extrication from the military leading-strings in foreign policy has encouraged Japanese liberals, while it has not brought the outcry that might have been expected from the ultra-nationalists. Few men besides Hirota could have attained this result, but his career has been marked by so strange a mixture of influences that he inspires confidence in divergent political groups.

In Hirota strong emotions are restrained and turned to practical ends by realism. At the start of his life intense loyalty to the Emperor drove him into the rabidly nationalistic Genyosha (Black Sea Society). While he was yet a high school boy, he was aroused by the refusal of the European powers to permit Japan to occupy the Liaotung Peninsula as one of the spoils of her victory over China. He felt Japan's leaders had shown weakness in facing the Western powers and determined, in youthful fashion, to follow a diplomatic career himself in order to insure that Japan should not again lack agressiveness. Little did he foresee that one day, as Foreign Minister, he would not be hardening, but softening, Japan's attitude in dealing with the West.

Once in the foreign service Hirota pushed himself upward at a tremendous pace, spending not only his hours on duty, but his time for leisure as well, in becoming an expert in the languages and affairs of the countries where he was stationed—especially China, Great Britain, the United States and Russia. From the first his brilliance was so apparent that his superiors often remarked that here was a man on his way to the chair of the Foreign Minister.

By practicing the austerities of Zen Buddhism he moderated his intensity and by close association with the leaders of half a dozen foreign countries he dissipated the intolerance of his early ultra-nationalism. Thus by the time he reached Moscow as Ambassador in 1930, he so well combined force of character with a sympathetic and friendly manner that he quickly cleaned the slate of disputes that seemed insoluble. This, Japan's most difficult diplomatic post, was his final preparation for his appointment as Foreign Minister.

TOYAMA.

An important, semi-official influence is wielded in Japan by Mitsuru Toyama, the undisputed boss of the ronin. These advocates of direct action are usually identified abroad as political roughnecks, and foreigners are mystified in trying to reconcile Toyama's patriarchal and dignified appearance with a position assumed to be little more than that of a glorified gang leader. But this is to underestimate the place of ronin in Japanese life. "Why, what's wrong about the ronin?" the writer Ippei Fukuda quotes the noted Count Itagaki as saying. "But for this much-abused class of men, the Meiji restoration would no doubt have fallen through, and what the consequences of the failure might have meant to us is not a pleasant speculation." And though there are, as Fukuda says, "good sorts as well as bad," all ronin are beneficiaries in some degree of the reflected glory of the famous "Forty-seven Ronin" of Ako. To this day these retainers who avenged the death of their lord in feudal times, and paid for it with their lives, are held by the public in deepest veneration.

Thus the ronin, singly or in great groups such as the Black Dragon Society that Toyama now heads, may be considered a sort of unofficial and self-ordained Department of Justice, keeping watch lest the nation's dignity be offended, and holding out the threat of death to those it deems responsible. So powerful is the Black Dragon Society, and so acceptable to public opinion as a useful part of the social order, that Toyama's home has long been an inviolable sanctuary for certain persons wanted by the police. Only last year a Buddhist priest suspected of being involved in assassinations found immunity there for weeks.

High officials have found it profitable to listen to the advice of Toyama, and futile to try to buy him off. A Foreign Minister, it is said, once offered him about $125,000 to leave Japan, to which he replied that he would gladly take the money, but would neither leave Japan nor modify his opposition. But despite the frequent violence and death for which younger ronin have been responsible when the political play was not to their taste, the most strenuous efforts of the police have not sufficed to find Toyama himself directly involved. Because Toyama has been a friend of Koki Hirota since the latter's boyhood, the present government is likely to be freer from ronin pressure than any other in recent years.

MITSURU TOYAMA.

Predictions of a Fascist regime may thus be discounted while Japan remains under the liberalizing influence of Prince Saionji and the steadying hand of Premier Saito, Takahashi keeping with a realistic check on the budget, and with Foreign Minister Hirota comparatively free to try his faith in international co-operation.

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World Of Science

PROBING VOLCANO

Group Of Scientists To Descend Into Live Crater

Led by Dr. Julio Bustos, director of the Salto Observatory, Santiago, (Chile), a group of scientists, one of whom is a monk, will descent into the crater of the active volcano of Quizapu, whose eruption in April 1932 covered the whole of South America with volcanic ash which eventually reached as far afield as New Zealand.

It was one of the greatest eruptions in modern times, and had the volcano not been situated in a lonely part of the Andes there would have been great loss of life.

The Minister of National Defence has provided the scientific party with the necessary anti-gas equipment nd the Navy is lending a supersonic sounder, which by means of radio waves measures the depths.

The intrepid party intends to plumb the core of the crater, which still flings out a daily quota of mud, stone and ash.

The German explorers Erwin Koehler and Hans Girous will be in charge of the actual ascent to the cone, which is 12,447 feet high. Father Domingo Conde, the monk, is head of the geophysical station at Talca.

Dr. Bustos, who is known for his researches into the causes of earthquakes, will seek to find out the cause of electrical and magnetic variations which appear just before and during shocks. A base camp will be set up at Laguna

SECRET OF THE SKIES

Large meteors which have streaked across the heavens on many nights last month have puzzled astronomers. They are so big that they look like mobile moons. And nobody knows why.

They have been seen in all parts of Britain at about the same hour.

They have been seen abroad as well. One fell in Spain. Others have been seen in America. They are entering the atmosphere of the earth all the time.

Astronomers are also worried about something else. If these meteors are so big, why are none of them hitting the earth, instead of being consumed by their own heat on the way down?

A meteor is a piece of matter floating in space that is attracted by the earth's gravity. As it enters the atmosphere the speed of its fall against the friction of the air sets it alight. It is usually consumed before it reaches the earth.

An official of the British Astronomical Association said to a "Sunday Express" representative, "They come from different points of the sky."

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MEASURING LIGHT'S SPEED

Problem Still Worries Astronomers

Dr. Robert A. Milliken and other distinguished scientists have been trying to measure light's speed in a sealed tube one mile long.

They do it with mirrors, check all their results and work as carefully as they can, but nearly every time they compute the figures, they get a different answer.

"We are unable to account for this variable reading," said Dr. Francis C. Pease, astronomer from Mt. Wilson observatory. "When Dr. Milliken first measured a beam of light in 1921 he computed the speed at 299,774 kilometers a second.

Almost every time the measurement was made thereafter, the result was different so Dr. Milliken, Dr. Pease and the others have added up all the answers and divided them by the number of trials to get the 1933 approximate speed. which is 299,736 kilometers a second. That figure probably isn't exactly right. Dr. Pease, added but its pretty close.

The astronomers didn't spend the whole year measuring light. They did some work on colour spectrums which the planets Jupiter and Saturn are surrounded with some ammonia gas. That indicates that Jupiter and Saturn have few if any citizens even if they could stand the cold.

Dr. Pease said it was 216 degrees below zero fahrenheit on Jupiter, and even colder on Saturn because Saturn is further away from the sun than Jupiter. How the scientists figured the exact temperature on Jupiter is a long story, and complicated. They hesitate to explain.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN VOICE

Linguistic Expert Achieves Wonder

An artificial human voice has been created by Sir Richard Paget, one of the greatest linguistic experts.

The apparatus is made to represent the different parts of the human vocal system.

Organ reeds take the place of the normal larynx, enclosed in a cavity similar in shape to the ear nose and throat. By connecting these with rubber tubing to a pair of foot bellows, which act instead of lungs, he has been able to produce sounds approximating to human speech.

"Any experiments which show the workings of the voice assist in the curing of dumbness," said Sir Richard to the "News Chronicle." "I have also made a particular study of the sign language of deaf mutes.

"Although many people do not realise it, there is already a universal language which can be recognised by people all the world over. I am referring to the sign language of the Red Indians, or the natives of, say, Australia. This language of gesture is the natural language of man, though to-day we have been educated out of it.

"It would not be difficult to educate children in a sign language, first with the hands, and then with the lips and mouth. This would be one of the chief ways of removing the language difficulty in the world to-day."

NEW LIGHT METAL

Suitable For Airplanes, Claims Jap. Scientist

A new light metal, considered superior to anything of its kind yet marketed, has been discovered by Mr. Kiyoshi Takhashi, professor of the Metallic Research Laboratory of the Taihoku Imperial University, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reported recently The new metal has been named Magnesium No. 100.

According to Professor Takahashi, the new metal is composed of magnesium with the addition of aluminum and cadminum in certain proportions. It is said to be specially suitable for use in airplanes because of its extreme lightness, being two-thirds the weight of duralumin and one-fourth of the ordinary steel. Magnesium No. 100 is also said to be extremely strong, comparing favourably with the finest steel.

Professor Takahashi has been working on the metal for the past several years at the request of the South Manchuria Railway Co. which holds rights to vast ore fields in Manchuria. He is going there soon. He has already been offered a contract with a large industrial company in Tokyo to put his discovery on the market.

NEW VIEW OF COSMIC RAYS

They Are Offspring Of New Stars Say Pasadena Scientists

A new theory of the origin of the cosmic rays comes out of California. Dr. F. W. Zwicky and Dr. Baade of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, suggest that cosmic rays are the offspring of novae or "new stars" —suns that suddenly flare up as the result of an explosion or a collision, and then die down. Some historians of astronomy hold that the Star of Bethlehem may have been a nova. Centuries ago Tycho discovered one so bright that it was visible even by day. More recently novae have blazed forth in Perseus and Ophiuchus. One that shone in Andromeda nearly fifty years ago lasted nearly a month and was a hundred million times brighter than our sun, although we were not aware of that because of its distance.

The more energetic a star, the more piercing are its rays. In a relatively cool star, like our sun, the hard, cosmic rays never escape from the outer atmosphere. In a fiercely glowing nova the atmosphere is in itself tremendously active, so that there is nothing to stop very penetrating rays. For instance. a nova which gives off in a second as much energy as would our sun in a hundred million years, would be a rich source of ultra-violet and cosmic rays. Indeed, most of its rays would be of the kind that the eye cannot see.

X-RAY FILM OF DIGESTION

New Method Will Help Surgeons

"For Doctors Only" might be the title of a wonderful new film which shows by X-rays the movements of a person's internal organs.

On the screen the doctor sees the digestive organs sorting out food and assimilating the nourishment. If there is any "hitch" in the process the film will, as a rule, show clearly what the trouble is.

It will often help surgeons to decide whether or not an operation is necessary.

The patient eats a dish containing bismuth, a substance impermeable to the rays. The bismuth produces shadows in the film, and these shadows correspond to the movements of the digestive organs.

The first X-ray film of the stomach has been made by a London radiologist, Dr. Russel J. Reynolds, who announces his success in "The Lancet."

HOW SINGERS SING

In America an X-ray film has recently been used by Dr. Oscar Russell, of Ohio State University, to photograph the throats of well-known singers, so as to learn how the larynx rises and falls to produce their beautiful notes.

Dr. Russell also made an "X-ray talkie" of Madame Lucrezia Bori, of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company, singing an aria.

The film showed that Madame Bori, unlike most singers, never uses her nose at all in singing. The "door" between her throat and nose remains permanently shut.

HER BELOVED GARDEN

"Scatter My Ashes And Bury My Pets There"

That her body be cremated and the ashes scattered in her "beloved garden" was the wish expressed in her will be Mrs. Mary Haines Dyson, of The Crescent, Surbiton, Surrey.

She also directed that her domestic pets be humanely destroyed and buried in her garden. Joyous hymns should be sung at her funeral, she instructed, and provided £10 for the organist and choir.

She left £344, all of which, with the exception of a few small bequests, is to be shared by Kathleen Sybil Riggs, the R S P C A the Anti-Vivisection Society.

WORLD'S TALLEST WOODEN TOWER

The world's tallest wooden tower has just been completed at the Mahlacker broadcasting station at Stuttgart. It is 623 feet 5 inches high.

Passerby (to darky painting a fence)—I say, why don't you get a wider brush? You could do twice as much more.

Darky—Cause Ah ain't got twice as much work to do das why.

Courtesy:—"Indian State Railways Journal."
A KASHMIRI CARPET-WEAVER.

IF ENGLAND WERE INDIA

(Continued from Page 13).

sides on certain routes: was not that enough?

Some of the British shipping companies had entered into a pool with foreign companies in regard to the South-American route as well as speed agreements in the Atlantic and rate arrangements in the North Sea. Was not all this encouraging? Some wheat importers had decided to ship as far as possible by British ships. Questions like scrapping of old tonnage, laying-up of surplus tonnage and regulation of building programme, have been under consideration of the international organisations of shipping for the last few years. Were not these tendencies definitely hopeful? While assuring the industry that Government would continue to take a sympathetic interest in its well-being, provided the industry itself continued to exist, he could not hold out any hope of early financial or legislative assistance.

LABOURITE COMPLAINT

"Mr. N. M. Lansbury (Labour-Birmingham") could not support a resolution of this nature although he was in agreement with its purpose, namely the development of a British mercantile marine. He asked in what sense could the Company concerned be described as a "national" company? Had the nation as represented by the Government any control over its activities, its profits, its scale of wages? Did the State have any Directors on its Board, did it contribute to the share capital or lay down maximum limits of rates of fares and freights? Why should the State subsidise one private company over which the tax-payer had no control and in whose affairs he had no voice? Did those who are assisted even guarantee to employ only British seamen? When it suited them, they forgot their patriotism and employed Chinese or even Indian lascars. The only way out was to nationalise their mercantile marine and the Government should own and manage it. Failing this, the consumers, the passengers and the tax-payers should not all be penalised to prop up an industry which had to face world-competition while hitherto it had certain initial advantages

Mr. Amarnath Dodds (National—Liverpool) opposed the resolution. He said that there was no reason to favour Clyde when Liverpool, Hull, Cardiff and Belfast were all suffering equally. The Tyne was in a worse plight and its ship-yards lay idle for years but the Scotch who ruled England had always a stronger "pull" and so they won every time. He disagreed with the Member for Newcastle about the benefits derived from the abandonment of the gold standard. He quoted the opinion of the well-known scientist Sir Oliver Lodge that it was definitely disastrous for British industries and he had held that chemically there was no difference between gold and any other metal. Sir James Jeans, the famous astronomer, had declared that from the cosmic point of view, it was immaterial whether we starved after being on gold basis like civilised people or without it like the barbarian. He said Liverpool men were not adequately employed in Clyde and Lancashire and until Liverpool could produce beet-root sugar, he would oppose a bounty to sugar industry. He enquired whether the member for Clyde did not hold shares in the Company whose cause he was so disinterestedly advocating.

CHANCELLOR WINDS UP

"Mr. Neville Schuster (Chancellor of Exchequer") in winding up welcomed the debate which had proved interesting and assured the House that the suggestions varying from rationalisation to nationalisation would be carefully considered by the Cabinet. He said that the resolution involved a serious question of principle, namely, whether Government could assist one or two particular firms without being flooded with similar applications and proposals not only from other shipping companies but from private firms in other industrial spheres as well? If they granted this request, however urgent and necessary the conditions might be, it would constitute a precedent. And Government have to be very careful before they allowed any precedents to be formed. In fact, in nine cases out of ten, that was why they never took any action, lest by taking action they would allow that action to constitute a precedent. The art of governing consisted in knowing as many precedents as possible and in establishing as few precedents as absolutely essential. He denied that any mistake had been made in going off gold standard in 1931. Everything depended on the month in which one went off or on the gold standard. It would have been wrong to do so in June when the Labour Government wanted but indisputably right when the National Government did it in September. Look at America! She went off it last March and within a year she had to come back to it!

As regards shipping, let us never forget that shipping is a subsidiary industry and depends ultimately on the movement of passengers and goods including raw materials and bullion from India and civilians, experts and manufactured goods to colonies and dependencies. A ship can no more create cargo than can gold or silver be eaten. It is the international trade depression which is ultimately responsible for the present deplorable plight of British shipping and the surest way to cure the present trade slump was to revive trade. (Ministerial cheers). There was no other remedy. There were no short cuts to balancing the budget except restoration of cuts in salaries. To secure this revival of world-trade, a world-outlook was necessary. It was, therefore, risky to dissipate the fund of international goodwill which was their precious possession at present by adopting remedies like subsidies or differential dues or discriminatory treatment of non-British industries. We should depend upon the time-factor to work out its destined programme so as to evolve new solutions for the present difficulties which will cease to appear as such in historical retrospect. Let us work together and make of every impediment an inducement to renewed efforts and every obstacle an opportunity to concerted co-operation. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was put to vote and defeated by 375 votes to 28 votes.—"Indian Finance."

A LOOK IN THE MIRROR

(By VINAYAK VITTHAL DALVI)

I opened the window and peeped down on the road. The electric light had been extinguished, and on the pavements was drizzling the faint and mystic light of the pale, yellow moon that lingered in the sky. Morning was approaching. A cool breeze was blowing and bringing with it the faint odours of the wet soil. I felt intoxicated and again looked up at the Morning Moon—it seemed it was yawning. Her quondam majestic splendour was gone but her beauty was there. She had those languid and dreamy charms which were very fascinating. Its halo was still there, perhaps it was thinking of its past glory.

I felt thrilled. A sudden doubt flew accross my intoxicated brain. Can my eyes become so beautiful? I liked that light, it was the flow of liquid silver having a tinge of gold. Can my eyes have a halo around them? Why not! If I remain pure, I achieve my desired object. Because purity is light and in human body it sparkles through eyes. I do not know where I heard it. I think I did. I felt it was reliable.

I pressed the switch of electric lamp and the room was flooded with light. In one corner on the iron cot was a milk-white bed, in the other the black ebony-furniture. On a three-legged stool, near each other stood two bouquets of roses,—one faded and drooped down, the other erect and priding in its existence. That was the difference between the real and the unreal. The real lost into nothingness, the unreal thought of its glory unfaded. All the things in the room had the queer and mute expressions of expectancy.

Against the white wall, near a beautifully framed scene—"Rising Tempest"—hung a tiny mirror. It faintly reflected the slanting rays of the lamp. I combed my hair with my half-bent fingers. They rose over my head like the black cap of a Cossack. I thought I would see my face into the mirror, and when I did, the first thing I was puzzled with was my left eye. I felt it had some queer light in it. I stretched my eyes and stared into the mirror. It was all so dreadful quite dreadful. I had no courage left in me to look at it. It spoke ghoulish sin, not less cruel than that of a cold-blooded murder. That eye became smaller than the other. I wondered, How it happened?

To find its solution I looked around. Nothing was there. Again I looked into the mirror. Alas! My right eye! What is wrong with it? It too grew smaller, and the same dreadful light came into it. I knit the eye-brows, raised the eye-lids and examined the silvery retina of each eye. My feverish breath touched the mirror, a mist rose over it and the breath touched my forehead. I felt it was like the fangs of fire. What light was that? Was it the reflection of my sin in the past or the forecast of my sin in the future. Great God! I cannot understand what it is! I remembered, some days ago the same kind of light I had seen in the eyes of a dying man. So this light is the warning of death.

Gradually the colours of eyes changed from silver to red. Slowly the molecules of red blood trickled over the smooth retina. Red drops of blood coursed down my cheeks. On the corners of my eyes furrows appeared and the chin lines deepened. An invisible hand caught my throat. I felt choked. I struggled for a breath and twisted my lips. Teeth chattered. The nerves and tendons became visible on both the sides of my neck. They stiffened.

In agony I lifted my arms. That invisible hand was throttling me, murdering me. Outside on the road an unclaimed dog barked, yelped, howled, above that noise died in darkness and then I heard the noise of thousand drums beaten simultaneously. The light before my eyes grew fainter and fainter and the whole room swung round me. Everything became red. I saw long and dark fingers with red nails around my throat. Somebody's breath touched my neck. A sudden thought of freedom ran into my mind. But before I tried to escape that iron grip, those black fingers strengthened their pressure on my neck. I gurguled, struggled.....struggled and like a dead mass of flesh and bones collapsed on the cold floor. I know not how long I travelled into the Unknown.

When I opened my eyes I was on my bed. The bed-sheet was unruffled. The mirror was on the wall reflecting the rays of the sun. I stood up and looked into the mirror. My eyes were clear.

But the finger-marks were on my throat.

I pushed myself into an easy-chair and fell into a deep reverie. I heard somebody whispering into my ears—"When the awakened soul looks out through the portals of Cosmic Universe it visualises Truth like the pale, yellow Morning Moon lingering on the slopes of the limitless sky. The Soul recognises its own greatness and its profound innate qualities. Then the real struggle between the Soul and its past Sin ensues. A terrible fight! It seems as if the Soul is absolutely crushed. down under the dead weight of the Sin. Then the dead calm follows. The Soul falls flat on the ground with no evident sign of life pulsating through its veins...Speed itself passes through darkness. Not a single thing is visible. Nothingness rules over Endless Space."

* * * *

"Then the Soul opens its eyes. The whole world stands glorious and transfigured. The Mirror of consciousness shines more. Real and Unreal are distinguished from each other. But the Mirror never fails to show the distinctive marks made by vindictive Sin on Soul when Glory and Sin fought and Sin failed—

"But Sin does not fall before Glory goes down under a strong blow from the opponent."

"The mighty wheels of that biggest automaton—Time, gradually turn and the Fallen Angel regains his consciousness and power. When he rises up the world looks like a newly-opened sweet flower under the magic spells of sunlight."

"Light is knowledge and under its influence Angel feels triumphant like a victorious king."

"Time rolls on and Angel laughs, weeps too, over the dismal Past. But Glory shines more, and within the infinitesimal part of a moment Angel laughs again never to weep."

THE MUCH MALIGNED UMBRELLA

(By S. R. Dhadda, M. A., LL. B.)

The combatants in the recent Literary controversy raised by the denunciation of that innocent piece of cloth mounted on a steel frame and supported by a wooden or steel cane, called the Umbrella by no less a celebrated person than Mr. Chesterton, and by the chivalrous stand of Mr. Muzumdar by the side of that poor little object, seem to have laid down their arms, each thinking himself to be on an unassailable ground. But neither of these gentlemen seems to have looked beyond the commonplace, or otherwise the controversy could not have settled down so soon with the fate of the poor Umbrella still hanging in the balance.

Both, Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Mazumdar, have missed the aesthetic side of the whole affair. They have each in his own way, tried to expatiate on the uses and disuses of the Umbrella, but there are more delicate and artistic values involved in this question than the mere utilitarian ones, one of which I submit for consideration and many more could be found out, I am sure, on a thorough research into the whole matter.

Inspite of its sombre and unceremonious colour, the umbrella plays an important part in the dances of the rural folk. Those who have had the occasion to enjoy these simple expressions of rural delight will certainly bear me out. While dancing these people keep an open umbrella in their hands, which in addition to giving them a balanced poise adds greatly to the artistic effect and appearance of the whole scene. Through this simple device the keen sense of the village-folk has discovered a new use for that otherwise very prosaic commodity called the umbrella, which according to Mr. Chesterton is either "an unmanageable walking-stick" or, "an insufficient tent." I do not know whether this artistic use of the umbrella obtains in the rural parts of other countries, but I am sure, if Mr. Chesterton were to pay a visit to this country and enjoy one of these treats of a rural dance, he will certainly find an excuse for changing his opinion about that "insufficient tent Will Mr. Mazumdar please note?

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1934

Ideal Life They Lead At Kingsley Hall

Miss Muriel Lester's Interesting Lecture On The Administration Of Workers' Colony Of East London

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA, March 22.

Miss Muriel Lester delivered an impressive lecture on "My Thirty-one Years in East London," in the Baptist Mission Hall, Bakergunj yesterday evening. Babu Rajendra Prasad presided.

Introducing the speaker Rajen Babu said that hers was a household name in India. It was a matter of great fortune to Bihar that she had thought of coming here at this critical time. He said he had put her to great inconvenience by taking her with him to visit the devastated areas.

BOON TO POOR WORKERS

She was a veritable boon to the poor workers of East London, she added, and they were personally attached to her. It was a pity that in India they had not realised the value of social service which was the need of the country at present. In England social revolution was prevented only by the fact that the higher classes had been serving the poor classes. And the only way to prevent a social revolution in India was the removal of class distinction and recognition of the spirit of service.

THE SLUM LIFE

Miss Lester said it was a joy to her to tell them about her own people.

She gave a pathetic description of the miserable condition of the people who had been living 12 in one small room. The houses were very badly built, plasters crumbling, no field or garden to take fresh air in. She had asked a small child why they lived like that and was told that they did not mind living in that condition.

FACTORY LABOUR

When she was 18, she saw that people did not like the dirty houses. She visited the factories on the invitation of a friend, and was surprised to find why even those who were her own age were so miserably thin and pale. They had been working 11 or 12 hours.

The more she thought about them the more she realised that she was inferior to them. She made acquaintance with them and began to think how good it was to alter the law so that they, too, may have the same privileges, as the higher class people had. She wanted to lead their life which was far more unselfish and generous than her own.

She felt she could not alter the state of circumstances. She, therefore, organised group meetting, and discussed how to gain the object. She made a bargain with the people impressing upon them that if there was anything in their religion which would enable them to alter their condition, they would stick to it, if not, they would give it up.

"HONOUR ALL MEN."

Continuing she said that the first thing they did was to set up a public house, to spend their time in entertainment, recreation and holidays. It was a place which broke down the barriers between different sects and religions, and every human being was regarded as equal. Their motto had been "honour all men."

KINGSLEY HALL

She then referred to the Kingsley hall, which was named after her brother, and which was kept running even during the war time, and gave shelter to people of different nationalities. This was extremely risky in those times when an Englishman was a bitter enemy of a German. But they were able to carry on the place even at the height of the war. In that hall everything was given voluntary. Mahatmaji called it an Ashram. The teaching of their church was that if a man possessed superfluities while others lacked necessities, he was stealing. They had 18 different classes and the teaching was very simple, every body having his own choice. They always studied what was happening in other countries. Their prayer was to narrate the story of some mother and child in distress and to pray to God to give strength. Everybody gave his service to the hall, nobody taking anything out of it. People contributed their farthings, shillings, or whatever they could to the funds of the hall.

WINDFALL FOR "ASHRAM"

The speaker emphasised that the only rational basis of distribution was need, and nobody had a right to take more than his share. That was the Law of God. Speaking of the ability of the workmen, she recollected how an heiress had come with her money to offer it to them saying that she would not bear being called names only for possessing the money and that they could spend it as they liked. At first the workmen were quite at a loss, because they thought they knew no better way of spending. But at last, they accepted it, and a council of 9 representatives—3 from the Trade unionists, 3 from the church, and 3 from among women,—had shouldered the responsibility had been spending the money carefully, and not a penny had been wasted. She said they could always have faith in the people.

Efforts should be made to remove all class and caste distinctions, concluded the speaker.

TRIBUTE TO RAJEN BABU

Rev. Bridges thanked Babu Rajendra Prasad and Miss Lester. The Kingsley Hall in England, he said, was an epitome of what the world should be holding up as did the spirit of true internationalism which recognised no distinction of race and religion. He said the best thanks they could render to Babu Rajendra Prasad was to make to him an offering of a collection for the relief funds made from among themselves that evening.

The meeting dispersed after a collection had been made and presented to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The Prize Distribution ceremony of the Grant Medical College was held on Friday evening, Sir Temulji Nariman (centre) presiding. The photograph shows the staff and prize winners after the proceedings were over.

FROM DIARCHY TO DEMOCRACY

Punjab Governor Waxes Eloquent On New Constitution

LAHORE, March 24.

"Like youngmen leaving educational institutions and stepping forth into the responsibilities of manhood the Punjab is about to be freed from the leading reins of diarchy and to take upon itself the heavy responsibilities of a new constitution. It will no longer be possible lightheartedly to take risks because of the conciousness that there was at hand someone to put on a brake, if they really ran into danger," said the Governor of the Punjab in his address at a prize distribution ceremony at the Aitchison Chiefs' College this morning.

The public life of the Punjab would henceforth be new and more vivid. The Governor referred to the effect of such changes on the college and said that the one difference between the conditions of the past and future was the general democratization of the province—an evolution which would be even more rapid under new constitutionalism. It was no longer sufficient that their youngmen should be men of good family with minimum educational qualification. They had to prove themselves fully equipped. Birth undoubtedly gave great intail advantage but added His Excellency, the youth of to-morrow in the province would stand or fall according to the individual merits and not prowess of their forefathers.—A. P.

GUNTUR DISTRICT YOUTH CONFERENCE

Dr. Subrahmanyam To Open Penumaka Session

(From Our Correspondent).
GUNTUR, March 22.

An adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee of the Guntur Distt. Youth League, was held yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. G.V. Punnayya Sastry in Tilakpet. Mr. G.V. Punnayya Sastry presided.

At the outset, two resolutions one expressing profound sorrow of the Committee, at the untimely demise of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" and the other expressing condolences at the untimely death of Mr. C. Seshagiri Rao, Editor of the "Andhra-Pratrika" were passed.

The Secretary of the Standing Committee then read a letter addressed, on behalf of the Penumaka Youth League, inviting the Distt. Youth Conference to Penumaka. The Committee, after accepting the invitation of the Penumaka Youth League, directed them to arrange the conference on the 31st of this month.

Mr. K. Chandramowli was elected as President and Dr. B. Subramanyam of Sithanagaram Ashram was requested to open the Conference.

A Sub-Committee with Messrs. G.V. Punnayya Sastry, G.V. Subba Rao and Sheik Gallib Sahib, was also constituted to prepare draft resolutions and to prepare the constitution for the District Youth League.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S DECISION

Not To Undertake Reconstruction Of Houses And Reclamation Of Land

PATNA, Mar. 24.

It is understood that as a sequel to a conference between Mahatma Gandhi and the Managing Committee of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, the following decisions have been arrived at:—

1. The Central Relief Committee due to inadequate resources and also as the Government has taken action, cannot like to undertake general reconstruction of houses, and nuts or reclamation of land which was covered with sand. All it can do is if the Government does not take up any individual cases for consideration the Committee can supplement aid to those cases.

2. The present activities of the Committee will be concentrated on establishing shops in various centres to sell grains, food stuffs, building materials in concession rates and giving medical aid where epidemics appear.—(United Press).

IRISH SWEEP TICKETS DESTROYED

Police Action Causes Sensation In Colombo

COLOMBO, Mar. 24.

A sensation has been caused here by the Police enacting strict orders prohibiting the sale of Irish Sweep tickets in the future. Irish Sweep tickets received by the last mail from Europe were confiscated by the Customs and destroyed in the presence of those to whom they were sent.

The receipients of all these packets were notified to appear at the Customs branch of the General Post Office, and packets addressed to them were opened in their presence and were given only the receipients which arrived from Ireland in respect of tickets which have already been sold. The books containing tickets for the next drawing were confiscated and destroyed.

The suspension of the operation of the Police Order till the end of this year, as announced here applied to only sweeps and lotteries conducted by the local clubs.—(United Press).

ACTING RESIDENT FOR JAIPUR

JAIPUR, March. 24.

Major Leslie Eric Barton, Secretary to the Kolhapur State and sometime Political Agent for Jaroti and Tonk, Resident in Deoli, who has been appointed to act as Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana, will arrive here on April 1, and take charge from Mr. A. C. Lothian on April 2.

Mr. Lothian, the Resident will thereafter leave for Mt. Abu where he will be handed over the charge of the Agent to the Governor-General in Ragputana by Lieut: Col: G. D. Ogilvie, who is going abroad on 6 months' leave.—United Press.

TERRORISTS TAKE 50 LIVES

Home Member Gives Figures For Last 36 Years

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Home Member made a statement showing the number of Government servants of all grades including Public Prosecutors either killed or injured by anarchists and terrorists in Bengal or while dealing with non-co-operation movement from 1908 to date. According to his statement, the number of persons killed by the terrorists was 50 and the number of the injured was 43, while the number of those killed during the non-co-operation movement was five and those injured 170.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

2nd Session To Be Held In Bangalore City

(From A Correspondent)
BANGALORE (By Mail)

The International Religious Conference which is to be held in Bangalore on 17th- 18th. 19th. 20th, of April 1934 promises to be even more successful than the one held last year. Among the various bodies co-operating this year are:—Vedantists, Brahma Samajists, Jains, Buddhists, Christians, Arya Samajists, Muslims and Zoroastrians.

These International Religious Conferences are not only a great desideratum in a present state of things in the country but are sorely needed for that co-operation between persons belonging to different communities so essential for the successful working of coming changes in the constitution of the Government.

At the time when conservative forces are being called out and mobilised for fighting progressive changes in the social and economic life of the people, it is necessary that those who are in favour of harmonious developments should make themselves felt, both to check headlong career and to rouse dormant energies. It is interesting to note that the subjects announced for study (i) religion, the Individual and Society, (ii) Religion Politics and Science, (iii) Religion as a progressive movement, (iv) Religion as life and existence after death, from different religious standpoints at the forthcoming Conference, closely bear on living problems, problems which exercise the minds of the people to-day.

Those who wish to attend the Bangalore Conference should communicate, without delay with Mr. A. J. Khaleel, B.R.B.L., Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City

JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE

14th Session In Bombay In May Next

The Reception Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the All India Jain S. Conference has resolved in its meeting to hold the fourteenth session of this conference at Bombay on 5th, 6th and 7th of May next.

Seth Amritlal Kalidas of Bombay has been appointed chairman of the Reception Committee.

Babusaheb Nirmalkumarsing Nowlakha, a zamindar of Azimganj has been elected to preside over the forthcoming session.

BANDOBUST FOR BAKR-ID

Section 144 And Police Reinforcements In India's Capital

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The usual Bakri-Id precautions are being taken. Besides the promulgation of Section 144, special constables from among the most influential people in various localities have been appointed. The police force also has been increased and action is being taken to keep goondas in check.—A. P.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN STEEL

Tariff Board Submit Report In June?

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Enquiries show that the Statutory Tariff Board which was constituted to enquire into the results of the policy of protection of Indian Steel Industry, will submit their report to the Commerce Department of the Government of India not later than June next, whereafter, it will be formally dissolved and replaced by the Original Tariff Board.

Mr. Atha, the technical Specialist attached to the Board now in India, goes back to Britain as soon as the report, which is being written at Shillong is signed and submitted to the Government of India.

Mr. G. Wiles will revert to his original appointment with Bombay Government.

Mr. G. A Natesan, whose term of office, it is now certain, will not be extended with the extension of the life of the Tariff Board, may be succeeded by Mr. Fazal Rahimootullah.

It is understood that Mr. Natesan has already written and signed a brief subsidiary report dealing only with the social welfare activities carried on by the Tata Iron and Steel Works and other Steel Works in India.—United Press.

COMMUNAL UNIONS IN PUBLIC SERVICES?

M. L. A. Warns Sikh Posts And Telegraphs Association

NEW DELHI, March 24.

"Communal organisations even in public services have come to stay. I maintain such communal union as yours has been forced upon you in sheer self-defence. Though I deplore the existence of communalism in public service yet we must bow to the inevitable and so long as the right mentality is not developed in the Government, I am afraid we shall have to go on communal lines,' said Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., in the course of his presidential address at the annual conference of Sikh Posts and Telegraphs Association held to-day.

While pressing their own claims Sardar Sant Singh warned the Sikhs not to ignore the legitimate rights of other communities as they cannot fight single-handed on questions affecting service generally.—United Press.

RED FLAG UNION FOR SHOLAPUR

(From Our Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, March 23.

At a well attended meeting of the mill strikers the Sholapur Mill Workers Red Flag Union was declared as established yesterday. Mr. Randive was proposed to the chair and after he took the chair Mr. Karadkar read out the constitution and amidst loud cheers it was declared as adopted.

The following are the office bearers of the new Union :

President: Mr. Sane (now in jail).

Vice-President: Mr. Nandedkar (under trial).

G. Secretary: Mr. Karadkar.

WILL FIGHT TORY ATTACKS

Ceylon Labour Plans Propaganda Against Misrepresentation

COLOMBO, March 24.

That a memorandum be forwarded to the British Labour Party and to Members of Parliament to carry on propaganda in Great Britain in order to publish the correct view-point of Ceylon, was the decision arrived at at a meeting of the National Executive of the Ceylon Labour Party held under the chairmanship of Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe.

After the usual preliminaries were over the meeting considered at length the necessary action they should take by communication with the British Labour Party over the misrepresentation of the State Council and the people of Ceylon in Parliament.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to go into the matter and submit a memorandum to be forwarded to the British Labour Party and the Members of Parliament.—United Press.

Gloom Cast Over The Wealthy Town Of Gaya

From Our Special Correspondent)
PATNA, March 24.

In the course of an interview Mr Syed Aziz, Minister of Education draws attention to the damages cause and losses suffered by the people by the earthquake on the south of the Ganges which, he says, have not received sufficient attention so far owing to the concentration on devastation in North Bihar.

DAMAGE IN S. BIHAR

He says, the damage is fairly extensive in Patna and Patna city and in value "losses amount to a staggering figure. Barh Behr, Rajgar, Mokameh, Dinapore and a large number of villages in this district have sustained enormous loss. Villages of North Bihar Arrah and some places in the district of Shahabad have not escaped the consequences of the earthquake and have suffered greatly. In Gaya, the quarter known as Goarbigha with about 1200 holdings appeared to me a bombarded place. Fifty per cent of the houses which are mostly of very poor people will have to be rebuilt and the rest with the exception perhaps of a few need extensive and expensive repairs for being restored to a safe habitable condition. In the old and new town of Gaya there are damages scattered in different parts. The old town of Gaya which is called Upperdih has suffered much more than Gaya proper a special feature of Upperdih being that amongst hundreds of houses some are very large and substantial. I did not see a single 'kuchcha" dwelling.

GLOOM OVER GAYA

Though it is inhabited by all classes of people, it represented the wealth of Gaya till recently, but there was gloom over the town not only by the damage caused to some houses by the earthquake but also because many houses have stood deserted for sometime, either because the owners have died or migrated to other places.

The difference between the damage caused in areas north of the Ganges and in those to the south of it is that in the former apart from damage to the houses in towns and villages land and the fields also have suffered by cracks and fissures and deposit of sand and in the latter damage to houses are comparatively less on the whole than in Tirhut and fields have not suffered."

STOVE TRAGEDY AT KARACHI

KARACHI, March 23.

There was another primus stove tragedy in which the victim was a Gujarati lady of about 19 years while engaged in preparing tea, on the stove in her solitary home in the camp, she sustained severe burns as a result of her sari catching fire.

She was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition, where she succumbed to her injuries.—United Press.

FOUR MEN BURIED ALIVE

Serious Landslide Near Trivandrum

MADRAS, March 23

The Trivandrum correspondent of the "Hindu" wires that a serious landslide which resulted in the death of four persons has been reported from Thiruvellam, four miles off Trivandrum. It appears that some persons were digging earth on the hillside when the landslide occurrred burying four of them.—A. P.

Cawnpore.—A sub-inspector of police was assaulted and dragged by a witness from a local court-verandah into the compound outside the Bar Library. A peon arrived on the spot, and saved the sub-inspector from further assault The court work had not begun, when the incident took place.

EDITOR MUST APOLOGISE

Muslim Conference Condemns Attack On Prophet

JUBBULPORE, March 24.

Resolutions condemning an article and picture appearing in "Pearson's Weekly of London," dated February 10, 1934, attacking the Holy Prophet, and appreciating the action of the Punjab Government in forfeiting all copies of the magazine in which the objectionable matter appeared, and calling upon all provincial Governments and Government of India to take similar action, until the editor apologised were passed at the annual meeting of the Muslim Conference presided over by Aga Abdul Jabbar Khan.

Resolutions appreciating the services rendered by H.H. the Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Nawab of Chhattai and Mr. M. A. Jinnah for the Muslims in India were also passed.—United Press.

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